THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, MAY 9, 1845.

BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH.

We are applied to every day to say something about business as it actually exists in the city, stocks of Mdse., &c. to counteract the reports spread abroad over the country, by which Merchants who have heretofore dealt in this city are deterred from coming, and in many instances go to other and eastern markets. Numerous cases of this kind come to our knowledge every week.—In many instances Merchants at a distance concluded they would come at all events and see what they could do, notwithstanding the report that stocks were all burnt up and broken, and prices had enormously advanced.

It gives us pleasure to say that these gentlemen after examination and purchase, declare they never did better in this market, nor ever, as a general thing, bought goods so cheap. This is particularly true of Dry Goods, Hardware, and other collateral branches of business. As for Groceries, the Reports of the Market in this paper are an extinguisher upon all such stories about stocks and prices. We have repeatedly adverted to this matter, and as far as the circulation of our paper extends, have set it right before our readers; but we cannot do more.

The only method by which the evil can be fully met and remedied is that pointed out in Wednesday's paper, *i.e.* for the merchants to get extras and send to their customers and correspondents. This will answer the purpose in the cheapest and most expeditious manner. Seeing by the reports the business doing, and by the price current the actual rates of all the leading articles, they can judge for themselves whether this market does not offer great inducements to make their bills in it as usual.

We have put ourselves to some trouble to supply extra papers for this purpose, and have furnished a considerable number; but it is obvious that unless the Merchants generally take the matter in hand, and use some effort to counteract these injurious reports, they will be believed to a sufficient extent to injure their business materially. It concerns every Wholesale House in the city, having a regular run of Country and Western custom.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Last evening, about 5 o'clock, a young man named James Fleming, in the employ of a Contractor cleaning out the cellars of the houses occupied previous to the fire by Messrs. Bailey, Brown & Co., and Hutchinson & Co., met with an accident which may terminate fatally. The alley running between the houses was arched, and part of the arches had been removed. While working at one end, it gave way, bringing him completely under a heavy mass of stone and brick. It was some minutes before they could uncover even his head. His breast bone was broken; what other injuries he sustained we did not learn; but he was seriously crushed,

New Court House at Carlisle.—The Commissioners of Cumberland county have entered into a contract with two uilders from Harrisburg, for the construction of a new Court House of brick, with a cupola for clock and bell, for the sum of forty thousand dollars.

The Crops.—The Frederick Examiner says: "We have never seen the crops so forward at this season of the year as they are at present. The wheat is fine and heavy and the rye is already in the head. The prospect could not be more favorable."

GREAT INUNDATION.

The New York Mirror has advices from Europe, that about the last of March, there was a most extensive and destructive flood upon the Rhine. Owing to the immensity of water, immense masses of snow had accumulated in the Upper Rhine country, the melting of which has caused most deplorable calamities. The whole valley of the Rhine, one of the fairest portions of the earth, has been rendered desolate by the inundation. The flood is said to extend from the borders of Switzerland to Holland, and the like has not occurred for nearly two generations. Cologne and the whole country was submerged. Dusseldorf, Elberfield, Coblentz, &c., have suffered severely. Great apprehensions are entertained of suffering from scarcity of provisions, diseases, and lack of employment for the poor.

The Washington Union says that is not expected that the coutracts for carrying the mail will be all closed before the 10th inst. The Union says: In the mean time we may state that the lettings are much lower, and of course the expenses of the department will be much reduced through the sagacious and indefatigable exertions the Postmaster General.

The "Picayune" at New Orleans publishes a tter from Mr. Clay to a mercantile house there, orwarding 10,138 lbs of hemp, to be sent from New Orleans to New York City. So that it seems Cincinnatus is in the field, and hard at work.

THE TEXAS NEGOTIATION.

The Washington Union says that favorable despatches have been received by the Government from Major Donelson, and that "his letters from Texas breathe great confidence as to the ratification of our propositions by the approaching Congress."

GREAT FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the centre of the business part of the town, which destroyed a large number of buildings and property to the amount of $120,000. The fire broke out in a small wooden building in the rear of Knight's hat store, west side of Market street, and the wind blowing fresh, it spread rapidly in three directions. Market street is destroyed on the west side, from the store of Nehemiah Moses to the McIntyre block, both inclusive; and on the east side, from Samuel Rowe's store to Penhallow street. Also, the brick block on the last named street, occupied by C. Daley and J. G. Rand, and hree wooden dwelling houses on Hanover stre et.

St. Clair Bank.—The notes of this Bank were purchased by many of our merchants on Saturday at seventy-five cents on the dollar. The brokers, however, offered but 50 cents cash.—Nothing definite has yet transpired as to the extent of Messrs. Smith's failure. A large part of the circulation being in that state, the market value of the bills will doubtless depend materially upon the steps taken by the Smiths to withdraw the bills guarranteed by them. The depositors here have all been paid.—*Detroit Advertiser, May 5.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

WAR IMMINENT---DETERMINATION TO RESIST ANNEXATION.

ANOTHER DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE!

By the arrival of the steamer Yucatan at New Orleans, on the 28th ult., we have news from Mexico to the 17th ult., which we take from the Bee.

General Almonte had arrived at Vera Cruz, but had not gone to the capital when the Yucatan left.

There were at Vera Cruz four American, two Spantsh, one English, and one French men-of-war.

The joint committee of the Mexican Congress, to which had been referred the subject of Texas, reported at length on the 7th ult. The report is a document marked with the usual characteristics of Mexican verbosity, prolixity and bombast. It abuses the United States in choice Castillian, and calls us many hard names, comparing the Government at Washington to ancient Rome, which, in the name of Liberty and Republicanism subjugated the world. After many brave words about outraged rights, honor, Mexican courage and the like, the report concludes by recommending two projects. The first solemnly declares that the action of the United States with regard to Texas, in no way impairs the right of Mexico to that territory, and that, having violated our treaties, it becomes the duty of Mexico to take up arms to prevent annexation. The second is an appeal to the patriotism of the people, and declares the intention of the Government to put forth all the power she can control to prevent the usurpation of Texas.

The public journals are still excessively bellicose, and from what we can perceive, there is a very strong indisposition on the part of the Government to surrender Texas. Still, though Mexico may bluster, and even declare war—it will be merey child's 'play. She is utterly destitute of resources—without a dollar in her treasury—with a disaffected and discontented population ripe for another revolution—and a disorderly soldiery, ill paid, ill fed and ill clad, who have already, we are credibly informed, at Monterey and elsewhere, exhibited strong symptoms of mutiny.

Another Earthquake.—Our readers doubtless remember the details we published a few days since, of a frightful destructive earthquake which was experienced at Mexico on the 7th inst. We have now to add a repition of this awful disaster in the Capital on the 10th inst. Our examination has failed to enable us to discover many details of the amount of ruin and desolation occasioned by this convulsion, but from the fact that the journals unite in describing its effects as terrific we presume the destruction must have been great. The *Diario* of the 11th, states that the earthquake occurred about 10 o'clock, A. M., and lasted forty seconds; that it overthrew many new buildings and many others that had escaped the former visitation; that most of the inhabitants, stricken with terror, left their houses and took refuge in the open fields and public squares, passing the night without shelter and in the utmost consternation.

The "Veracruzano" of the 14th inst., states that private letters furnish a gloomy picture of the desolation that has fallen upon Mexico. The "Hesperia" of the 12th states that the earthquake of the 10th completed the destruction of the cupola of Santa Teresea, and increased the damage done to the churches of Santo Domingo and San Francisco. But for the shortness of its duration, the entire city would have been laid in ruins. Mexico did not suffer alone. The shock was felt in a number of towns and villages within a radius of several hundred miles. At Puebla the earthquake was experienced on the 7th, about 4 o'clock, P. M., but its effects were comparatively slight. Several churches were injured, and many private edifices were greatly damaged, though none were absolutely destroyed.

At Acuartillo and Toluca the effects of the shock were considerable. At Guadalajara, Morelia and Vera Cruz, the earthquake was experienced both on the 7th and 10th, but on neither occawas the injury very serious.

We perceive that the agency for the payment of the Mexican debt to Great Britain, has been taken from the House of Lizardi in London, and transferred to Schneider & Co. The *Diex XIX* applauds the act, declaring that Messrs. Lizardi sacrifice the interest and credit of Mexico to their avarice and spirit of speculation, and considers their removal an act of justice and propriety.

What with the earthquake and Texas, the people and the press appear to have forgotten the very existence of Santa Anna. We do not see his name in any of the journals before us.

FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Helena, Captain Benjamin, at New York, the Tribune has some days later advices from China. The Helena sailed on the 27th of January, and brought but few papers. There is nothing of much importance by her.

On the 21st of January, H. B. M.'s ship Vestal, Capt. Talbot, arrived at Hong Kong, with another instalment of the indemnity money, amounting to three millions of dollars.

Cotton goods were doing rather better at Canton. Deliveries in December 747 bales; stock 31st Dec. 8776 bales. Opium was depressed.—All woolens were extremely dull. The competition in green teas was kept up,

Several chops middling Congou, Ground tea, sold at 16 taels. The export of teas for the 6 months ending 31st December, in 51 ships, were:

Green,	4,350,773
Black,	20,413,449
Total.	24,764,222

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.

The Washington Union, the Government Organ, in reply to an article in the National Intelligencer, relative to the Oregon negotiation, says:

"We certainly do not understand that the negotiation about Oregon is at an end, or that our administration is determined or willing to terminate it; or that there is no prospect of amicably adjusting the dispute; or that it must necessarily end in breaking up the peace of two great countries. We yet trust that "the case may go forward to its peaceful and reasonable decision;" in spite too of all the unnecessary menances of the British ministers, and all the blusterings of the London journals."

A British Governor of Oregon.—The Halifax Herald says:—We have it upon good authority that Sir George Simpson, a passenger in the Caledonia for Boston, goes out as Governor of the Oregon Territory—if so, the question of right and possession will be brought to a speedy issue.

We find the above in the Philadelphia Sun. It is probably not true.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.—There was a rumor in town yesterday that this institution had made an assigument. We are informed, however, upon the authority of gentlemen connected with the bank, that there is no ground for the rumor. The story, we are told, grew out of the assignment of a claim against a gentleman of this city, for the purpose of commencing suit in the U. S. Court. The bank pays its liabilities as usual.—*Detroit Advertiser, May 5.*

☞Wm. Smith, the younger brother of Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, arrived last evening on the Majestic; he is said to be on his way to Nauvoo.—*St. Louis New Era, of April 30.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The New York Courier has a very good condensation of the Report of the President and Directors of the *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal* made to the stockholders on the 26th April, which has just been published. The canal is to extend from Georgetown, in the the District of Columbia to Cumberland, in Allegheny county Maryland, a a distance of 184½ miles,—about 6 miles being within the District and the remainder in the State of Maryland. Of the whole line 131½ miles, from the Georgetown terminus, have been completed and trade thereon steadily increasing. Of the remaining *fifty* miles, thirty-one and seven-tenths of the work has been done, at a cost of $2,892,000. The sum of $1,545,000, or even less, is required to finish the remaining eighteen and three-tenths of the work necessary to complete the canal.

The depth of the canal is six feet throughout; from Georgetown to Harper's Ferry, a distance of sixty miles, it is sixty feet wide at the top, and *forty-two* at the bottom. From Harper's Ferry to dam No. 5, forty-seven miles, it is *fifty* feet wide at the top and *thirty-two* at the bottom. From that point to Cumberland, seventy-seven and a half miles, the top width is *fifty-four* feet, and its bottom width *thirty* feet. The basin of the canal at Cumberland is 609 feet above the level oftide water at Georgetown. This ascent is overcome by one tide and seventy-two lift locks, averaging about eight feet lift. The locks are very durably built and constructed with a view to double lockage. The entire cost of the canal up to this time is thus stated:—

For the acquisition of lands,	$402,913
For the engineer department,	358,951
For construction,	9,013,837
Total,	$9,775,701

Forgery, &c.—It gives us great pain to announce that one of our citizens, hitherto sustaining a high character for integrity, has been guilty of *forgery*, with a view, probably, of covering up a previous act equally criminal.

Mr. George Q. Pomeroy is the person referred to. It is ascertained that he drew a draft of Five Thousand Dollars upon a firm in New York, and forged the acceptance thereof—offered it for discount to one of our bankers, and obtained about $3,900 upon it. This transaction, and other facts brought to light, prove that Pomeroy, and him alone, is guilty of the *fraud* upon the Phœnix Bank of Hartford, in relation to the loan of $12,000 upon the pledge of a package of bills of the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, and which, on being opened, contained nothing but blank paper.

While we make this statement in sorrow, it gives us pleasure to state, that no imputation, directly or indirectly, rests upon the fair fame of his partner, C. J. Woolson, Esq., touching his connection with said package of Bills, as a member of the firm of Woolson & Pomeroy. Mr. Woolson, it seems, has been made the innocent victim of a long series of frauds and deceptions of his partner Pomery. Mr. Pomeroy left this city one week since, for the city of New York, as he said, and has not since been heard from; and it is since his departure that the astounding developments have been made. A heavy pecuniary loss will fall upon Mr. Woolson, but we are happy to learn that his business will go on, as heretofore, without embarrassment.—*Cleveland Herald of Monday.*

Convention of Infidels in our City, on the Sabbath.—In many parts of this land the above heading will seem strange indeed; yet, it is not only true; but it is equally a fact that the meeting was called by flaming handbills, posted about the streets on Sunday morning, calling the "Convention" together at one of the public halls, in the most public street of this great city. At the head of this movement, apparently, is Robert Owen, of Lanark, the so called Socialist, a man of education, intellectual culture, age, and experience; and pity indeed it is that one, capable of doing so much good in his day and generation, should lend his influence to the promotion of such a stupendous social evil as infidelity.

These people held three meetings yesterday, at the Coliseum, in Broadway, where some four or five hundred people assembled. In the morning and evening the principal speaker was Robert Owen, who expressed himself delighted with the meeting, seeing in it, he hoped, the beginning of an end, and that in a brief space, to all the evils of society. But Mr. Owen shrank with apparent trembling from the appellation of "Infidel;" if they could only drop that name, and go forward on the "universal mental liberty" plan, no power on earth, he believed, could withstand the operations of this convention.

Mrs. Rose, a worthy collaborator of Owen, was as tremulous at the idea of being branded with the name of "Infidel" as the aged speaker who preceded her had proved; yet, so far as it indicated those "who have gone away from the fashionable superstition called religion," this amiable lady gloried in it, she averred.

A good deal of very natural apprehension was manifested by some of the members of this pernicious assembly lest their names should be published to the world in connection with it. This alarm had the effect of restraining many from handing in their names as members. Of those who did so, we hope to see a list published, before the convention closes.

The "Tribune" says that Robert Owen's speech was brief *and sensible*. Our readers may judge how that is from the analysis we have given of it. To our minds, we must confess it was vague, skeptical, and like all infidel opinions, inconclusive and unsatisfactory.

The meeting appointed for officers, Judge Hertell, of this city, for President, Wm. C. Bell, of Ky., and nine others from different States, as Vice Presidents, James M. Becket, of Mass., as Secretary, (with two Assistants,) and Thomas Thompson, of this city, as Treasurer. The report was accepted, and the nominations adopted. Mr. Bell, in the absence of Judge Hertell, took the chair.

These meetings, (to the disgrace of our city and country,) are to be continued during the Anniversary week of the religious societies.—*N. Y. Express of Monday.*

The "N. Y. Tribune" is commenting upon the infidel meetings held in that city. It thinks that it is idle to quarrel with these persons. Of the members of the Convention, the Tribune says:—

"Shall we offend a sensible infidel in saying that we found or fancied, in scanning the heads of their Convention yesterday, among many bespeaking lofty aims and intellectual developement, a rather large proportion of countenances deformed by passion, or marred by sensuality than we have ever remarked in a similar assemblage of those they consider the dupes of priestly fraud and votaries of superstition? True, these were but a small proportion of the whole number, yet, as a whole, the Convention could hardly be deemed under obligations to the discoveries of Gall or Lavater. Saying nothing of the influence of belief, who can doubt that the isolated condition of all infidels, their independence of the restraining and impelling influence of sympathy and fellowship, are clearly unfavorable to high moral attainments! We rejoice, then, that they have determined to know each other, and fix upon some definite and enduring plan of organization and action. This will soon teach them the emptiness and inutility of a brotherhood founded in mere negation, and inevitably suggest something better instead.

BANK OF St. CLAIR.

The Cleveland Herald of Monday, has the following notice of the movements of the gentlemen who caused the disastrous failure of the Bank of St. Clair.

On Saturday the Messrs. Jesse Smith & Sons paid a considerable portion of the deposites in their Exchange Office in this city, and we understand they are making arrangements to pay all depositors. They have not made an assignment but propose to arrange and settle their affairs as fast as means and circumstances permit. Owing to their greatly extended business, considerable time will be necessary to close it up, and how matters will stand at the final adjustment, is uncertain.

The value of the paper of the St. Clair Bank, depends much upon the ability of the Messrs. Smiths to ultimately cancel their indebtedness and as yet the amount of St. Clair notes in circulation is a matter of conjecture. From what we hear, it is probably in the neighborhood of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. At present it is conridered almost valueless here, the Brokers not buying at any price.

The suspension of the Messrs. Smiths, and the Bank of St. Clair, is one of the most disastrous failures that has ever occurred in the West.—

The issues of the Bank constituted a large portion of the paper circulation in a considerable part of Ohio, and many other sections of the West, and the loss will fall heavily, not only on business men, but on the agricultural and laboring classes. The banking, commercial, distilling, milling, lumber and shipping transactions of the Messrs. Smiths, were not only on an extensive scale, but they were scattered and located at almost every point where energy and enterprise could grasp materials to bring out and render useful the resources of the young West. This very extension, rendering it impossible for even a master-spirit like Mr. Jesse Smith to keep all the wheels within wheels running smoothly, coupled with unexpected looseness, and the general tightness of money matters, has produced the catastrophe which so seriously impairs the prosperity of thousands.

AN EXCITING INTERVIEW IN THE AUBURN STATE PRISON

Green, the Reformed Gambler, recently made an excursion through the Auburn State Prison. He gives the following account of his interview with a murderer:

"On my return to the prison office, I was introduced to the chaplain, Rev. O. E. Morrill, which reverend gentleman informed me that a man by the name of Wyatt, then confined in one of the cells, for the murder of Gordon, on the 16th of March, in the Auburn State Prison, had confessed to him that he had lived a gambler several years in the South and West, and he would like I should call upon him. I accordingly accompanied him to the cell of the murderer. The door was thrown open upon its grating hinges, when the reverend gentleman introduced me as an acquaintance of his who had travelled South several years, and thought that he (Wyatt) would be glad to converse with him. He said he was happy to see me, and asked me to be seated. After a short discourse relative to the different classes of men then in confinement, I asked him what he followed in his travels through the South. He told me gambling. I asked him how long he had been engaged in that nefarious business! He said twelve or thirteen years. I asked him if he knew many gamblers! He said he did.

I asked him if he ever knew one by the name of Green! He said he did. I asked his name! He answered, 'John;' said he knew him in 1832, 3, 4, and 5, and saw him in 1842, in St. Louis. asked him if he was intimate with Green? He said he knew him as one gambler knew another—I asked him if I favored him! He said if I would stand in the light he would tell me. I did so.—He said I looked like the man. I told him I was the man, but that I never knew him by the name of Wyatt. He said I did not; that Wyatt was not his real name. He then told me another, which was not his real name, and asked me if I did not hear of a man being murdered near St. Louis in the year 1841, and of two men being arrested, both tried and convicted, one having a new trial granted him, the other being hung. I told him that I teought I had. He said that he was the man that had the new trial granted, and was acquitted, "and," said he, "they hung the wrong man; he was innocent; I am the guilty man; but they hung him and cleared me.', "But," says I, "you were under a different name still, at that time." He said, "Yes, by name of those name do you know me, but my real name you are familiar with. Your name," said he, "I knew in the year 1832; the gamblers called you John, but Johathan is your real name." My curiosity was highly excited at the strange narrative of the murderer. But you may imagine the increase of it when he told me his real name.

I looked at the murderer and could scarcely believe my own eyes; yet he stood before me a living marvel. I have pledged secrecy as to his real name until after his execution. I interrogated him on his first steps in vice, and how he became so hardened. He told me to remember the treatment he had received from the Lynchers' lash at Vicksburg. I did, but my eyes could scarcely credit reality. I had known him in 1832, 3, 4, and in the early part of '35, as a bar keeper in Vicksburg. He was never a shrewd card player, but at that time was considered an inoffensive youth. The coffee-house he kept was owned by North, who with four others were executed on the 5th of July, 1835, by Lynch law. Wyatt and three others were taken on the morning of the 7th, stripped, and one thousand lashes given to the four, tarred and feathered, and put into a canoe and set adrift on the Mississippi River. It makes my blood curdle and my flesh quiver to think of the suffering condition of these unfortunate men, set adrift on the morning of the 7th of July, with the broiling sun upon their mangled bodies. Two died in about two hours after they were set afloat. Wyatt and another remained with their hands bound forty hours, suffering more than tongue can tell or pen describe, when they were picked up by some slave negroes, who started with the two survivors to their quarters. His companion died before they arrived. Wyatt survives to tell the horrors of the Lynchers' lash. He told me seven murders had been occasioned by their unmerciful treatment to him, and one innocent mun hung.—I know his statements to be true, for I had known him before 1835, and his truth in other respects cannot be doubted. He murdered his seventh man, for which crime he will be executed. I have another communication for your paper concerning the murderer and his prospects in the world to come."

Yours truly, J. H. GREEN.

Auburn, April 10, 1845.

☞A veritable mad dog was killed in Allegheny city on Sabbath last. It bit a man severely and also a number of dogs. We notice a call by the citizens upon Mayor Nixon, to enforce the dog laws and the issue of his proclamation to that effect. We think something should be done in this city with the hosts of worthless curs running loose and annoying the citizens. The citizens of Allegheny, in their call upon the Mayor, say there was no mistake about the madness of the animal slain on the Sabbath.

☞The Steubenville Gazette says of the Mill and Woolen Machinery offered for sale, as will be seen (by an advertisement in another column) in that town, that "there is not a more eligible situation for manufacturing purposes along the whole line of the Ohio."

PITTSBURGH—MAY 10, 1845.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Anniversary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions was held in Dr. Alexander's Church, Duane-street, on Monday evening. After singing by the Choir of the Church, Rev. Dr. Miller, President of the Board, offered a fervent prayer and made a few introductory remarks. He feelingly alluded to great numbers of heathen who had perished since the last Anniversary of the Board, and to the feebleness of the efforts put forth in their behalf, which, had they been at all commensurate with the greatness of the object, or such as might have been expected from this portion of the Church, would have resulted in the salvation of many who have now left the world. Many of the Church here had also died: it behooved those who remain to be more diligent and faithful.

The Annual Statement of the Board was then read by Walter Lowry, Esq. Corresponding Secretary. The receipts during the year were $82,672 84: Expenditures, $81,469 71. Balance in the Treasury, $1,203 13. There had been printed and circulated of the "Missionary Chronicle," 6,240 copies; of the "Foreign Missionary," 14,200 copies. Nine ordained Missionaries had been sent out, of whom one had been sent to Texas, two to the Indian tribes of our own country, one to Africa and five to China. There are now laboring, under the direction of the Board, 81 Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries. These Missionaries occupy as fields of labor—1st, Texas, having four stations; 2d, the Indian Tribes, three stations; 3d, Western Africa, four stations, with a boarding school containing 40 scholars, and three common schools containing 143 scholars; 4th, Northern India, three stations, at which there are 7 ministers, 1 physician, 1 printer 4 printing presses printing annually 8 millions of pages, 6 boarding schools with 179 scholars, 4 high schools with 301 scholars, and 12 common schools with 300 scholars; in China, 3 missions, attached to which are 7 ministers, 2 physicians, 1 printer, and a type foundry.

The press was started in June last, and at the last accounts had printed 1,000,000 pages of the scriptures. About the middle of the last year the Board commenced operations in papal Europe, and had already sent $50,000 to that field of labor. Although the receipts appeared small, yet they would appear large when the good which had thereby been accomplished was considered.

Impressive addresses were then made by Rev. Drs. Snodgrass and Alexander, setting forth the nature and importance of the work, the success which had already attended it, and the encouragements which are watted upon every breeze for greater efforts and renewed faith.

The Benediction was pronounced by the President.

THE INFIDEL CONVENTION.

Amongst the newspaper reports of the anniversaries of the religious societies in New York, we find accounts of the infidel convention. In our paper of yesterday was an account, from the Express, of the meeting on Sunday, during the day. In the Herald of Tuesday, is a report of the proceedings of Sunday evening and Monday. On Sunday evening Robert Owen spoke first, and made a sort of teanscendental speech, the burden of which was that the cause of all human ills, is the teaching of the Christain religion. Mrs. Rose then spoke. She is spoken of as "the talented and intellectual Polish lady." We take an extract from her speech as a sample of the whole:

"Mrs. Rose.—Mine Frents!—At beholding you and reflecting what brought you here, it fills me vid such feelings dat it would be in vain for me to attempt to express dem; and after vat you have heard from our dear and venerable father, Robert Owen, I could vish dat noting more should be said. More truth has been spoken here dan can be found in de united libraries of de vorld.—Dere is much knowledge in society, but of what kind nature! How many books teach us how we ought to be taught to become rational beings! I know of no books dat contain dese. Dere are many sublime sentiments in de Christian book, de Mahometan book, an de books of de old philosophers, but dey give us noting but arbitatrary commands. We have had de arbitrary command "do unto others as ye would dat dey should do unto you," for thousands of years, and it may remain thousands of years longer, until we are told how to surround. ourselves wid circumstances by vich we can do it.

"Dere are many reforms—dis is an age of reform—every von acknowledges dat society is in a wrong state, and ought to be reformed. Vat makes man act wrong? Is it his desire to do it? We have been and are yet told dat de heart of man is vicked, and in accordance vid dis, such arrangements have been made in society as to fulfil the prophecy, and make him bad indeed. It is de greatest libel dat has ever been put upon nature. Every human being has a tendency to do good, but de fundamental error dat man forms his own opinions, feelings and acts have made him bad. He was considered as a being independent of every man around him—hence followed de isolated condition of society. These two fundamental errors are tha cause of all evil—dey make every man an enemy to his neighbour. Tell me, mine frents, vill de preaching, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," as long as isolated interests exists, avail us any ting? So long as de precept exists, every von for himself and some supernatural power for us all—how much can you love your neighbour!"

When Mrs. Rose had concluded, speeches were made by Dr. Ludvigh, a German Rationalist, and Mr. Seaver, editor of the Boston Investigator.

On Monday, quite a flare-up took place. Mr Bell, the Chairman, made some remarks disclaiming all connection, by that Convention, with Abolitionism, Socialism, Grahamism, &c. This brought up Mr. Collins, founder of the Skeneateles Community, who charged the Chairman with being dictatorial. Somebody moved to take the *sense* of the meeting, which the reporter remarks was the smallest homeopathic dose ever taken, "whether the Chair has acted like a Chair!" This brought on a violent discussion, when Mr. Owen moved that the discussion stop. This caused a very exciting and amusing scene, but it carried, and so, after stopping free-discussion, the Convention adjourned until evening.

From the Louisville Journal.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

Saturday, May 3, 1845.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair, and was opened with divine service by the Rev. J. Early.

The roll being called, two members, William Winans, of Mississippi, and Thomas Samford, of Georgia, appeared, presented their certificates of membership, and took their seats.

The journal of yesterday was read and adopted.

Reports, memorials, &c., were called for, and Mr. Wightman presented an appeal from the Rev. William Burke, of Cincinnati, to all the annual conferences; which was referred to the committee on organization.

Mr. Crouch presented sundry memorials from the Lexington, Hardinsburg and Augusta districts, Kentucky conference, which were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Trusiow presented a similar paper from Batesville, Arkansas. Mr. Green of Missouri. Mr. Kavanaugh and Mr. Stevenson of Kentucky, prerented documents of the same kind, which were all referred to the committee on organization.

On motion of Dr. Longstreet it was resolved that no memorial, received after Tuesday next, should be referred to the committee.

Dr. Capers rose in his place, and stated that he regretted very much that he felt it necessary to say anything on the subject which he desired to bring to the notice of the convention, and that he had all due respect for the committee appointed to report the proceedings of the convention, for he had, indeed, all confidence in, and deference for the ability and integrity of the brethren charged with this duty; but he thought it indispensably necessary to have the reports, as arranged by the committee, submitted to the convention before being printed and sent out to the world as the official proceedings of the body.—He thought it impossible for them to give a correct report. He, therefore; moved to consider the vote by which the committee was appointed.

This brought on a very warm debate. Mr. Wightman thought it was the duty of the committee to report proceedings and not speeches. No attempt had been made to report Bishop Soule's speech in full.

Dr. Capers replied, that speeches should be reported in full or let alone. There were errors in Bishop Soule's address as reported. It should have been given in full or not at all. He had an extended notice of the Bishop's address, which he would read to the convention, or submit to the public if desired.

Mr. Stringfield said, we had better have no report at all, except given in full—but simply to publish the journal of the convention.

Mr. Leroy M. Lee said he was one of the committe of publication. The convention had limited the expense of Reporting to $25, how much work could be done for $25. A great deal of reporting could not be done with that small sum. They were in the predicament of the young woman with a dower of five pounds, and who married a little hunch-backed fellow. On being asked why she made so poor a bargain, she replied, how could she do any better with *only* five pounds! We are like the poor girl—trying to do the very best we can with our twenty-five dollars. But we cannot report and publish speeches with it. Already, if the convention should sit twelve days, we have spent one twelfth of our fund. If brethren wish their speeches reported, they will have either to release us from the duty of reporting for the convention, or furnish us with two or three hundred dollars to employ efficient and competent reporters to take down their speeches. Dr. Capers had said their "speeches might not be any great things, but they wanted them reported correctly, if reported at all." And they may not be. But he was quite certain the committee could not do any "great things" in the way of reporting and publishing with twenty-five dollars. If better means were furnished them, they would try and do better.

Mr. Green, of Tennessee, said he would like to see Bishop Soule's address in full; he desired that every word of it should go to the public. He therefore moved to lay Dr. Capers's resolution on the table, which prevailed; whereupon he moved that Bishop Soule be requested to furnish his address in full for publication, which was adopted by a rising vote unanimously.

The appointments for Sabbath preaching in the city and vicinity were then read by Rev. Dr. Miller, of the Fourth street station.

On motion of Mr. Early, the convention adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE

HIBERNIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS LATER!

WAR BETWEEN THE CATHOLICS & PROTESTANTS IN SWITZERLAND—COMMERCIAL AND SHIP NEWS—ADVANCE IN AMERICAN PROVISIONS—INCREASE OF TROOPS IN CANADA, &c.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at Boston on Tuesday morning, with dates from Liverpool and London to the 19th ult., after a stormy passage of 16 days and 18 hours, during which she encountered much ice on the banks of Newfoundland. We make up the following summary from our eastern co'emporaries.

The cotton market appears to be in a very feverish state. The slight improvement caused by the excitement in relation to the Oregon question, on the 5th ult. was lost on the 8th. On the following Saturday—the 12th—another advance was realized, but it was soon lost, and prices current on the 18th, were similar to those realized on the 4th.

The Oregon question continued to attract a great deal of attention in Great Britain.

Dr. Wolfe has arrived in England.

New York Packet Ships.—The Montezuma, and the Virginian both arrived out on the 8th ult. They were succeeded by the steamer Cambria, which reached the Mersep on Sunday the 13th, at 4 o'clock, A. M. The Hottinguer also arrived on the 13th.

Several regiments are to be drawn from Ireland during the next month. The Dublin Evening Post mentions a rumor that 8000 troops are to be sent to Canada.

Messrs. Alsopp, the great brewers of ale for the East Indies, whose place of business is at Burton, have failed, it is said, in the sum of 300,000fr

According to the English Churchman, Dr. Eushington has decided that the holding of Roman Catholic doctrines is not sufficient to deprive a clergyman of his living, and that the English Church is not Protestant, nor does she require her members to profess Protestantism.

The stock of American Cheese on hand in London is equal to the whole stock of English Cheese of every kind.

The only important proceedings in Parliament are embraced in the following summary:

The subject of the Maynooth grant was brought before the House of Commons on the 4th ult., by Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of considerable length and power. He entered fully into the subject, and astonished the great body of his supporters by the boldness of his innovations, and the length to which he professed his willingness to go in order to secure the pacification of Ireland:—Mr. Shiel, as the mouthpiece of the Irish nation, gratefully accepted and warmly eologised the Premier's foresight and liberality. In this way the Maynooth grant was introduced, and the second reading of the bill was fixed for the 11th ult., when the debate commenced in earnest. It was marked, on the part of some of the speakers, by more than usual acrimony and talent.

Mr. O'Connell is anxious that the increased grant should pass, and has come forward to express his hearty approval of it; but he has done this in a way best calculated to embarrass Peel, not to assist him. He says, in substance, that *agitation* has produced the ministerial measure, and that agitation will do more—it will cause Peel to *introduce a bill for the Repeal of the Union.*

The bill will probably pass the House by a small majority—and will meet with but little opposition in the House of Peers.

The sugar duties have been debated in the upper branch of the Legislature, and Lord Stanley figures among the orators; but all interest in the subject is at an end, as the object of the bill is attained—and for the rest all is "leather and prunella."

The excitement in England caused by the news of the Texas resolutions; and the passage in the President's inaugural address relating to Oregon, has in a great measure subsided, although the English presses generally continue to condemn in the most unsparing manner the language of Mr. Polk, and many of them point to war as a thing which will be—must be—unless this government lowers it tone.

The advices of the Cambria conveyed intelligence that there was some opposition to annexation on the part of the Texan government. This news was devoured with avidity. It was unexpected, for every one regarded the question as virtually settled, when Congress adopted the annexation resolutions, and her people had resigned themselves calmly to what they could not prevent. A fresh hope is awakened in the public mind that Texas will continue independent.

Ireland.—Murders continue rife in the interior. A man has been shot dead in a field by his brother, at Miltown, in Tipperary. The brother had recently returned from America and claimed some land from the murdered man, which the latter refused to give. The fratricide has absconded. Six armed men waylaid Mr Wm. Ryan, a gentleman of Ballymackeogiv, beat him, and tried to shoot him. They had been observed; two parties of police came up and there was a scuffle. One of the assassins was shot dead, another was wounded as he fled, and a policeman was shot in the thigh. Two days afterwards the wounded fugitive was captured; and two more of the party have been arrested since.

RELIGIOUS WAR.

Switzerland.—*Fearful bloodshed.* This country has been the scene of a bloody contest between the rival religionists, attended with serious loss of life. The people of the Basle Campagne and the more disorderly in Berne formed a corps with which to attack Lucerne, while the Canton of Argau summoned by the tocsin all good Protestants to arms. One account states—"Last night, (March 30th,) fires were seen at two or three points, which were probably signals. Many of the municipalities have agreed to give from four to six francs to those who should take part in the invasion, and to allow them each from half a franc to 2 francs per day.

A force 5000 strong crossed the frontier of Lucerne on the 29th of March. Meanwhile, the town of Lucerne was hastily fortified; the Vorort mustered seventeen battalions to interpose if necessary; the Government of Berne placed seven battallions under arms; Zug and Uri, sent contingents to Lucerne. The army which Lucerne mustered is variously estimated at 10,000 or 20,000.

With a strong force, Gen. De Sonnenburg advanced to meet the invaders; but having come up with them, he retreated towards the city, for a purpose which will shortly appear; making however, some show of resistance. "On reaching Zofingen, the invading army," says an account written by one who marched with it, "was attacked by a battalion posted in the forest.

The sharpshooters soon drove them out of it and our friends continued to advance in good order, constantly harrassed in their march, as far as Ettiswyl, where they effected their junction with another column, just arrived by the Berne road. Here the invading forces divided; one column proceeded by the road leading to the principal bridge across the Emme, and the other took to the right and passed the Emme at Werthenstein.

Whilst the chiefs were exerting themselves to inspire their men with fresh courage, a report of musketry and artillery was suddenly heard. It was probably the second column, who, not knowing their friends, and assuming them to be the soldiers of Lucerne, had fired upon them. A panic seized a portion of the first column; several portions of which gave the signal of retreat which was followed by the others. By degrees, however, they formed their ranks, when they perceived they were not pursued; but not knowing what had become of the second column, they continued to retreat.

At break of day they were attacked by a battalion, supported by six pieces of artillery, which attempted to oppose their march; but the latter fought so slowenly, that the column easily routed them. They were again twice attacked in the same manner, and twice they repelled their assailants; without, however, any very serious loss to the enemy who always kept at a respectable distance. Of this party of the invaders, however, only a small number succeeded in making good their retreat.

Meanwhile, the main body proceeded, and on the 31st took possession of the heights about Gutsch, without resistance. When it reached the narrow valley of the Reun, through which the Basle road passes, a party of the troops of Lucerne sprang a mine, and thus threw them into the utmost confusion. The besieged about the same time effected a vigorous sortie, and beat back the volunteers, who were overcome with fatigue after a long march.

At night the combat was suspended, to be renewed the next day; when the volunteers were repulsed with great loss, leaving 600 (and according to some) dead on the field.

The troops of Lucerne boast of a loss of only three dead, though many were wounded. The invaders now found that they were in a trap the country people of Lucerne, who had suffered them to pass without resistance, set upon them in their retreat, inflicting severe injury.

The invaders

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, MAY 15, 1845.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig Committee of Correspondence for the County of Allegheny, held in Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1845, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman be empowered to issue his call to the Antimasonic and Whig party of this County, to assemble in primary meetings at the usual time and places, to appoint delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Wednesday in June next, to place candidates in nomination to be supported by the said party, at the general election in October.

In pursuance with the above resolution, and of the usages of the party, the Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of the townships, (Pitt excepted,) will meet at the usual places for holding primary meetings, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, P. M. and those of the Wards and Boroughs and Pitt township, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 31st of May, 1845, and elect two persons in each election district, as Delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general election in October next.

JOHN J. MUSE, Chairman.
May 5, 1845. *of the Committee of Correspondence*

BOARD OF TRADE READING ROOMS.

The rooms of this respectable and useful body shared in the ruin which befel other public resorts in the burnt district. We are gratified to see that it has secured another, very convenient place on the corner of Market and Fourth sts, above Mr. W. R. Murphy's store, on the second floor. This is a large room and well lighted, both on the stairs and inside by Gas. It has been handsomely papered, and convenient fixtures will be arranged as soon as practicable. We think on the whole, it is a better location than the old one, and, certainly, it is easier of access.

In a notice of the old rooms, immediately after the fire, we said that the Library had been wholly destroyed. Being in the new room the other evening, we learned that about one-half of it had been saved. This will form a nucleus around which a better collection than the former, ought to be gathered, and we know of no better disposition that can be made by such of our wealthy citizens as possess duplicate copies of useful and valuable works, or books for which they have no special care, than to present them to the Board.

We think this a very suitable time to call upon the *one hundred young Merchants* in this city who are not now, and never have been, members, to come forward and enroll their names. Most of the old contributing and working members, are among the burnt out. They are overwhelmed in business and cannot spare time to attend to the duties of the Board as formerly. The Board is also crippled, at least we presume so from circumstances, and the subscriptions of the new members added to their personal attendence and assistence, would not only relieve it, but impart new life to its operations. Never, we venture to say, was a lively interest in all that concerns the Trade of the city more needed than at present. There are many not members, who are impressed with the importance of uniting to sustain our reputation abroad. The reports which have reached them from various quarters, touched a tender place: hence their present sensitiveness. We are pleased to see this, and we urge upon all such to come forward and become members of an association which will concentrate all their resources and energies. As they are, isolated, their efforts will be feeble and produce slight effects, and how much more powerful they would be united, they ought to know themselves. We have several of them in our eye: they are members of Military companies. Now, if we were to ask them why they think it necessary to organize and drill, till a whole company acts as one man, they would suspect we were disposed to quiz; yet the simple principle they recognise and act upon in Military affairs is totally overlooked in application to every thing else.

Suppose every Merchant in this city was a member of our present Board—we do not mean one of your drones;—but an active, energetic member; always at his post, ready to contribute his quota of counsel and labor, what a powerful effect such an association could produce on any question to which it might direct its efforts! We question whether there is one man in all Pittsburgh but will allow that such a Board of Trade, composed of such elements would be in the highest degree beneficial in the present posture of affairs. Well, why not the present one be such! It can and will be, if the numerous Merchants, nonmembers, will come forward and put their shoulders to the wheel! What say you gentlemen! What says the reader! We bring the matter home to you. The whole affair rests with individuals, and as the appeal is to you, determine this question on the spot, and lose no time in doing your duty. For the annual fee you will have a pleasant room, the principal papers of the Union to read, and a place to which you can introduce your friends and customers when they visit the city. Is it not possible, that by a little polite attention in this way to a stranger, or a dubious customer, you might occasionally sell a bill of goods, the profit of which would pay you ten times the expense of your fee!

☞ The steeple of the 3d Presbyterian church has been painted *white*, and verily it was a perilous job to the contractor; but it is done, and we put it on record that we may have a date to refer to when it becomes *black*. We shall then be able to say exactly how long a white house will remain of a decent color in this sooty city. Once upon a time, within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," the steeple of the old court house was of a real and veritable white color; but we imagine recourse must be had to the same authority to ascertain how long it remained so. We really cannot recollect that we ever saw it in such a garb. We observe, also, that the injuries to the Church have all been repaired, and this noble edifice is once more complete.

Louisville Contributions.—His Honor, the Mayor of Louisville, P. A. Kaye, Esq., in a communication to the papers there, states the whole amount of contributions for the sufferers in this city both public and private, to be $5,371,-18. A thousand thanks to the generous citizens of that city. May the time never come when we shall be called on to return a like favor.

St. Louis Contribution.—By a list in the Republican of the 6th inst., we observe that the total amount of contributions in that city for the relief of the Sufferers by the Fire in this city, is $3,676 26, in par funds. We presume the drafts are now in the hands of our Mayor. Want of room prevents our publishing the list to-day. The Republican says:

"When it is remembered that very heavy drafts have been made upon the charity of our citizens, during the past year, for the relief of the sufferers by the flood, we trust that our contribution will not be considered disproportionate to our means."

Our St. Louis friends have done nobly, we pray they may never feel such a visitation as fell on us.

☞ We call the attention to the advertisement of Mr. Joshua Robinson, European Agent, in another column. Persons having business in England would do well to see him.

From the Louisville Journal.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

Friday, May 9.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair, and was opened with religious exercises by Rev. Mr. Munroe, of the Missouri conference.

Bishop Andrew announced, by request of Bishop Soule, that he would read the appointments of the committees called for on yesterday, which are as follows:

Financial Committee—John Early, Lovic Pierce, William Winans, Alex. L. P. Green, and Benjamin T. Crouch.

Committee on Education—Robert Paine, Augustus B. Longstreet, David S. Doggett, B. H. McCown, Benjamin M. Drake, C. Fulton, Wesley Browning, Littleton Fowler, and Samuel Bryant.

The President then remarked he had been requested by Bishop Soule, to inform the convention that he had to return home, but would probably get back again og Tuesday next.

Bishop Andrew addressed the convention this morning at some length. He briefly related the facts connected with his election to the episcopacy, and showed the extent of his connection with slavery, which had been the ostensible occasion of the recent difficulties in the church. The mild manner, the christian temper, and the manly independence of the Bishop, could not fail to make a most favorable impression on the mind of every member of the audience. He assured the convention that, prior to his election to the episcopacy, he had never made any pledge on the subject of slavery—no man had asked him his views, and no one required of him a pledge—any attempt of the kind would have been treated with indignity. Under these circumstances he was elected to the office. He accepted the office with reluctance, and only consented to serve the church in that capacity, because it was considered of importance to the Southern portion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He had served the church to the best of his ability, and though he had not performed his work as he himself could desire it should have been done, yet his administration had been quadrenially examined by the general conference and approved. His statements in reference to the manner in which he became connected with slavery, were substantially the same as those heretofore laid before the public.

He vindicated himself against the charges made against him in the public prints, and expressed his astonishment that any one who should be charged with the editorial department of one of our church papers should allow such scandalous communications as have appeared in the columns of the Western Christian Advocate. We do not pretend to give the Bishop's address, but the effect on the Convention and the vast crowd of spectators was most thrilling. The whole assembly was moved to tears, while all seemed to admire the candor and magnanimity of this greatly injured but spotless man of God, and distinguished minister of Jesus Christ.

The appointments for religious exercises for the evening were then read by the Rev. Mr. Taylor.

The president called for memorials and other business.

Mr. M'Ferrin rose and said he desired to call the attention of the Convention to a communication which had been placed in his hands and directed to the convention, which read as follows:

To the Convention of delegates for the Southern and Southwestern Conferences, now in session in the city of Louisville:

We deem it justice to the convention as well as to ourselves to say that an article has appeared in the Western Christian Advocate, of May 9th, which has caused us some surprise. We allude to the following:

"We learn that information reached Louisville on Saturday, the 3d inst., that there is a number of preachers from the South who are making arrangements to sustain the Methodist Episcopal Church in their region, in view of the course the delegates are taking. It is reported that a private move is in progress in Louisville to ascertain who are in favor of the old church, and a meeting was about to be called to see who were sustaining the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

There may be individuals from abroad, North or South, who are making efforts to ascertain the number of members friendly to Northern principles, and there are members of the church who differ from the rest of their brethren—who have spoken out openly on this subject—but as to the private movement of which the editor speaks, and a meeting for the above purpose, we, the undersigned, ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisville, disclaim having any knowledge of a participancy in any such transaction upon the part of our ministry or membership.

W. HOLMAN,
JOHN MILLER,
Z. M. TAYLOR,
D. WELBURN,
G. W. MERRITT,
RICHARD ANGEL,
C. PIRTLE,
J. W. BRIGHT.

Louisville, Ky., May 9, 1845.

After reading the communication, Mr. McFerrin made some remarks upon the publication which gave rise to the disclaimer of those worthy brethren whose names were attached to the document. He said that so far as he knew there was no private movement in this good city either among the people or ministers; and surely if there had been any under-current, somebody somehow, or somehow else, would have knowledge of the fact. He treated the whole publication as a most ridiculous affair, and unworthy the confidence of the public. He said the extract in the communication was correct—he had the Western Christian Advocate in his hands. But how such "information" could have reached Cincinnati as coming from the "South," he could not tell. Nor did he know where the "South" was that was referred to.—North and South were relative terms. With some, away up at Cincinnati, Illinois, and Indiana might be South. And somebody might be making the arrangements, spoken of by the editor, there. Or, for aught he knew, they might be here. But of this he knew nothing, and would say nothing. Dr. Elliott, he said, had advised the delegates to disband and go home. If he gave this advice as a general conference officer, why then he, and his colleagues in office from Richmond and Charleston, who were also general conference officers, were against him; and as a majority, and could out vote him, he hoped the convention would stay where they were, do their work, effectually, and finally; and then go home that they and their people and posterity might enjoy the blessed fruits of their labors.

Mr. Brush of Kentucky, rose and remarked that it was not characteristic of the Kentuckians to hold secret meetings and conduct such matters privately, and for his own part he knew nothing of the truth of the statements made in the Advocate.

Mr. McFerrin then offered the following resolution, which was carried, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to devise ways and means to defray the expenses incurred by Bishops Soule and Andrew in attending this convention, and report accordingly.

The resolution offered by Drs. Smith and Pierce on a preceeding occasion was then called up, and Dr. Longstreet occupied the remainder of the session, when on motion the convention adjourned. Dr. L. will conclude his remarks this morning.

Very Late From Bermuda.—The New York Herald of the 11th says:

We have received the Bermuda Herald of the 1st. inst.

The English frigate Electra had arrived at Bermuda from Galveston Texas, on her way to England, bearing despatches from the British Minister at Texas. The reports transpired from her are that the Mexican government have agreed to acknowledge the independence of Texas, on condition that the Texans do not annex themselves to this Union.

The month of March had been uninterruptedly fine and favorable for sugar making. Emigrants continue to arrive from the neighboring island. The first Coolie ship was daily expected from India.

The present crop season in Barbadoes has been the most favorable that the planters have had for some years. A shaft of very superior coal has been discovered on Grove plantation estate, which for plantation purposes, is considered fully equal to the imported English coal.

☞ In the list of donations acknowledged by Mr. Earle, published a day or two ago, $25 is credited to the Lower Delaware ward, Philadelphia. This, we are requested to say, was the amount of a draft forwarded by our former fellow-citizen R. G. Benford, being the amount of his own subscription. It is mentioded to avoid the impression that this was the whole sum collected in that ward, as would appear from the list.

☞ A fiendish murder was recently committed at Memphis. A Mr. Miller of Bradensburgh, Ky., arrived at that place with two boat loads of produce, part of which he sold; but suddenly the boats left without Mr. M. collecting or making any arrangement about his bills. Suspicions that something was wrong some officers, pursued the boats, but did not find Miller on overhauling them. There were four white men and two negroes on the boats; the latter stated that Caulfield and Wickham—said to be practical printers—two of the white men, had killed him, cut out his entrails and sunk the body. Appearances confirming their tale, the whole were arrested. The other two white men are named Cole and Kinney, and no doubt connived at the murder. Only $200 were discovered, which leads to the belief that others were concerned in the butchery.

☞ Another murder has been committed, by Judge Lynch in Lincoln Co., Mo. A man named Calloway was ordered to leave the county, but not choosing to do it, was waylaid and shot. Three balls were put through him.

A Fortunate Breach.—A breach had occurred in the aqueduct near Pittsburgh, just before the great fire, and in consequence a large fleet of boats loaded with merchandize, were detained on the north side of the Monongahela river. Had they been able to pass, much of their contents would have been stored and consumed.

The above very accurate display of geographical knowledge respecting our locality and that of the aqueduct was penned by an editor somewhere out west. We have heard of breaches in the banks of the canal, but we plead guily to ignorance of the mode by which a breach could possibly occur in the aqueduct. The whole paragraph is a curiosity.

☞ A fellow named Lewis, lately arrived at St. Louis from Memphis, with a couple of "likely negro boys," and sold them for $900. They were put in jail for safekeeping, and while there blowed on gentleman Lewis—he had enticed them off with a promise to take them to Canada. He sloped, so the purchaser will lose the price of his "pound of flesh."

The Union talks about our relations with Mexico in the following manner:

Mexico.—The idle complaints and the blustering menaces of Mexico must now be exposed. We have the open merits of the Oregon question. We now proceed to Mexico. We commence the discussion this evening, by publishing the first part of a very able paper on the Mexican question, being the first article of the May number of the Democratic Review.' We shall finish it to morrow, when we shall commence a series of original articles on this subject prepared for *The Union*.

This, be it remembered, is from the Mouth piece of the Government. Mexico is treated much as if she were a spoiled and fractious child which needed chastisement at the paternal hand of our government.

The New Orleans Picayune says:—"Any quantity, in bulk, of despatches for Mr. Elliott, the British Charge to Texas, arrived yesterday.—They came out by the Caledonia, and will probably be forwarded by the New York on Saturday. It may be fortunate for the diplomatist that no Sir James Grahams' are employed in republican post offices, provided with false seals and stamps and other instruments of a craft akin to a counterfeiter's."

High-handed Proceeding.—It appears from an exposition in the Vicksburg Whig that the Governor of Mississippi, upon the retirement of Mr. Walker from the Senate, made out a commission for Mr. Thompson as Senator *pro tem*, and enveloped it in a letter to Mr. Walker, but that the latter, wishing the appointment of another individual, took the responsibility of withholding the document. Rather tall responsibility for a man of Walker's inches.

MAIL LETTINGS OF 1845.

	Per annum.
Maine—coach and horse service let to contract at less than present price paid, by	$28 831
New Hampshire	20,006
Vermont	22,721
Massachusetts	19,124
Rhode Island	2,463
Connecticut	11,053
New York	91,792
	$195,990

The state of the bids on the railroad and steamboat routes is such that that branch of the service in the states above named (excepting the Hudson river route, which has been let at a deduction of cost,) remain yet to be assigned to contract.

ORPHAN'S ASYLUM.

The Annual meeting of the Orphan's Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, was held in Dr. Swift's Church, on Tuesday evening the 13th instant.

The Chairman, Rev. Dr. Swift, opened the exercises of the evening by prayer—after which the following hymn, written by one of the lady Managers, was sung by the Orphans:

The Orphan's Hymn.

Great Father of the fatherless,
To thee we raise our cry!
No other parent we possess,
But thou art ever nigh.

And thou, to woman's pitying heart
The pure resolve hast given,
That blest instruction to impart,
That fits the soul for heaven.

Nor this alone, for clothes and food,
And sheltering home they give;
With love, that watches for our good,
And pities when we grieve.

Then bless each kind, untiring hand,
And may their feelings prove,
That those who aid the Orphan band,
Shall taste Jehovah's love!

The Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer appended below, were then read and adopted. After another hymn by the Orphans, Rev. W. Kenney made an eloquent and feeling address.—This was followed by another hymn, when, on motion, thanks were returned to Mr. Lincoln, for his services in instructing the Orphans in music.

The following persons were then selected as the Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Robinson,	Mrs. McCullough,
Mrs. Denny,	Mrs. McClure,
Mrs. McKnight,	Mrs. Anderson,
Mrs. Sellers,	Mrs. Campbell,
Mrs. Murray,	Mrs. Edrington,
Mrs. Mary Wilkins,	Mrs. Paul,
Mrs. Jno. Greer,	Miss Hervi,
	Miss Hogge.

After an invocation to the Throne of Grace, by the Chairman the meeting then adjourned.

Secretary's Report.

The destruction of the records of the Orphan Asylum by the late fire, will necessarily prevent a detailed statement of the operations of the institution, for the past year. The managers may state the gratifying fact to their patrons and the public, that sustained by the liberality of the state, and by individual benevolence, the asylum has been enabled to pursue up to the present time, its silent career of usefulness to the helpless objects of its care. We have sheltered, fed, clothed and instructed thirty orphans during the last year, three have been bound out to suitable persons.

We have had no death, nor alarming case of disease amongst the inmates of the asylum: now in the asylum twenty-eight.

The Managers will not disguise their anxieties in reference to the support of the Asylum for the ensuing year. The suspension of the State appropriation, in connection with the immense losses sustained by their friends in the late fire, will most probably reduce considerably the resources of the institution. They will still cling to the hope, however, that a charity, endeared to the sister cities by such touching and tender considerations, will not be permitted to languish for want of adequate support. This mighty and important matter must claim the early and anxious consideration of the new board of managers. To them we transfer this and all the other interests of the Asylum.

The managers would do injustice to their own feelings, and to the just claims of one who served them long and faithfully, were they to omit a tribute of respect and gratitude to their late matron, Mrs. Aker, who has been induced by domestic considerations to retire from the supervision of the Asylum. As she was for years friend and parent to the fatherless and forsaken, may her declining years be cheered by the recollection that the "blessing of him that was ready to perish" will always be invoked upon her.

The managers cannot permit this occasion to pass without expressing their renewed sense of obligation to their kind physician Dr. Dale, for his valuable professional services, so long and so cheerfully rendered.

Nor ought they to omit a favorable notice of their teacher, Miss Hurst. Under her faithful and judicious instruction the children continue to make gratifying improvement in learning.

MRS. EDRINGTON, Secretary.

Treasurer's Report.

Treasurer of Orphan's Asylum.

	DR.
Balance on hand at last settlement,	$383 94
Donations and subscriptions,	595 88
Donation of Ground rent by J. H. Shoenberger,	62 50
Interest.	240 00
Boarding children,	89 00
Proceeds of Russell's Concert,	71 25
	$1442 57
	CR.
Cash paid visiting Committee,	$381 91
Repairs to house and yard,	107 50
Matron,s Salary.	145 00
Teacher's do	150 00
Market money,	70 00
Shoe Bill.	71 00
Coal do.	49 00
Pasture do.	8 00
Postage do.	37
	$982 98
Cash on hand,	459 59
	$1442 57

Mrs Robinson, Treasurer.
City papers please copy.

☞ THOS PERKINS will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.
may15c MANY CITIZENS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

We would suggest the name of Gen. Wm. Marks of Allegheny County, from his extended knowledge of the public affairs of the State, as a gentleman in every way qualified to discharge the duties of said office, and one whose nomination would be acceptable to the people of d&w WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ WM. DUNCAN, of West Deer township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, at the ensuing election in October next, subject the nomination of the General Convention in June next.
may14-td* *A Citizen of West Deer.*

POLITICAL.

To my friends and fellow-citizens:

Being much flattered with the support heretofore received from you for the office you have placed me in, I had determined not to appear before you as a candidate for office at this time, but from circumstances of an adverse character, I am induced once more to solicit your suffrage for the office of Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c. subject to the action of the Antimasonic and Whig Convention to meet on the 4th of June next.—And should I be so fortunate as to receive the nomination and be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

may10 JOHN FORSYTH.

To the Voters of Allegheny County.

☞ I offer myself as a candidate for nomination in the Antimasonic and Whig Convention, for the office of Register. [m10-d&wtc*] WILLIAM J. MARKS.

☞ We are authorised to announce the name of MOSES WARD as a candidate for nomination for the office of Register, to be supported by the Whigs and Antimasons at the next election. mys-d&wtc*

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Editor:—Please announce the name of JAMES K HENDERSON, late of the second Ward, "Burnt District," as a candidate for the above office, subject to the action and resolves of the *Democratic Whig Convention* about to assemble. MANY CITIZENS.
may10-d3&w2

D. T. MORGAN,

105 WOOD STREET.

Has just received

250 bags prime Rio coffee;
25 h'd chests Y. H. and G. P. teas;
6 bxs loaf sugar;
50 bxs plug and cavendish tobacco;
40 kgs Va. twist tobacco;
5 ceroons Spanish float indigo;
300 matts cinnamon;

Which, with a general assortment of Groceries, Iron Nails, Cotton Yarns, Glass, White Lead, &c, &c, he offers for sale at the lowest prices. may15

WOOL! WOOL!!

The subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for all grades of clean washed wool free from burs, delivered at his warehouse, Smithfield street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley. WM BARKER.
Pittsburgh, may 16, w2m*

LANDS FOR SALE.

The residue of the estate of the late Benjamin Chew, Esq. in Allegheny County, containing two tracts of land situated the one 7, and the other 9 miles from the City of Allegheny. They are well adapted for grazing, a large proportion being excellent bottom land. They will be sold either in whole, or in parts, to suit purchasers. For more particular information inquire of the subscriber who is duly authorized to sell.
w5t.my16 ROBERT HILANDS, Ross township.

EUROPEAN AGENT.

The subscriber will leave Pittsburgh on the first week in June for Europe, to attend to the business of his agency, having been induced (from the amount of business offered) to make two trips this year. Persons having business, will call and arrange as soon as possible. Merchants' orders attended to, with every other matter connected with an European agent.

JOSHUA ROBINSON.
may15d&w3w Office St. Clair st. opposite Exchange.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county of June term 1845. No. 54.

IN the matter of the application of the Members of the Manchester Library Society for a charter of incorporation. And now to wit: April 21, 1845. Charter of Incorporation presented to the Court, and the Court direct that notice be inserted in one newspaper, printed in the County of Allegheny at least three weeks, setting forth that application has been made to the Court by the Members of the Manchester Library Society for a charter of incorporation, and that the same will be granted at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, if no reason be seen to the contrary. From the Record.
may15tl GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Pro.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 110 *Market Street.*

The subscriber has this day received another supply of Carpets, Mattings, &c, which, together with those formerly received, will make an assortment which can not fail to please. Among them may be found—Imperial 3 ply carpets; super, fine and common ingrain do; Brussels do; ¾ 4 and 4-4 Venitian do; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 plain and fig'd Matting; oil cloths, all widths; tufted and Brussels rugs; sup. Chemella do; stair rods, all sizes; Manilla and grass matts; floor cloths, fig'd and embossed; Piano and table covers, &c. &c, together with a general assortment of *steamboat trimmings*; all of which will be sold as low as at any other house in the city.
may11 R. D THOMPSON.

POLKA BARAYS SHAWLS & SCARFS, of splendid pattern, rec'd and for sale at
R. D. THOMPSON'S,
may12 No. 110 Market st.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—Florence, Braid, Bird Eye and English Albert Bonnets, all of which are of the latest style, and for sale at
R. D. THOMPSON'S,
may12 No. 110 Market st.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

The subscriber has now on hand a new and splendid assortment of
Brussels, Imperian (or three ply,) and Ingrain Carpets.
A large stock of Floor Oil Cloth all widths.
Embossed and Painted Piano and Table Covers.
Plain and Fig'd Woollen Floor Cloths
Flat and oval brass stair rods.
Tufted Manilla and Grass mats.
Also, a large stock of low priced Ingrain carpets, which will be sold very cheap.
W. McCLINTOCK.
New Carpet Store, corner of 5th and Wood streets (over J. D. William's grocery store.) [May 12

HAIR CLOTH FOR SKIRTS—A very superio article of Hair Cloth for ladies skirts can be had at No 66 Market st. [may3] GEO. S. SWARTZ.

DRESS GINGHAMS—A fine assortment of new and desirable styles Dress Ginghams, and Gingham Lawns at low prices. [may3] GEO. S. SWARTZ.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR MAY, 1845.
F. LORENZ, ... J. MAY, ... GEO. OGDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1845

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3½@3¾
Pearls ..... 4@4¼
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4¼@4½
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale ..... —@7 00
Common ..... —@6 00
Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... 75 @ 87
Small white ..... 1,00@1,25
Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 33 @40
Bacting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... — @ 9
Common ..... — @ 7
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,25 @2,37
Small size ..... — @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27
Brooms—₱ doz.
Blooms ..... 60 00@70,00
Brooms—₱ dozen
Merchantable ..... 1,00@1,50
Shaker ..... 2,00@2,25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@4,00
Black Oak ..... —@4,00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3,00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... — @ —
From wagon ..... — @ —
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennessee & Alabam 5¼@ 7
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... — @22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... — @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... — @21
Sperm, best brands ..... — @33
Do inferior ..... — @30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 @12 ..... — @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15½@16
" 14 ..... — @17
Increasing ¼c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 5 to 9 ..... — @ 8
" 9 to 10 ..... — @ 7
" 10 to 12 ..... — @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... —@ 4
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... — @24
Carpet Chain ..... — @20
Cotton Twine ..... — @23
Candle Wick ..... — @15
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... — @12¼
St. Domago ..... — @ —
Laguayra ..... — @ —
Rio ..... 7¼@ 9
Havana ..... — @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... — @30
Sheath ng ..... — @30
Bolt ..... — @35
Old ..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... — @10
White Rope ..... — @10
Tarred ..... — @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... — @ 9
" " com'n ..... — @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... — @2,50
Long ..... — @1,75
Common ..... — @1,25
Plough Lines ..... — @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd t-h'd ..... — @3,00
20@30 do do ..... 1,50@2,25
Plough Lines ..... — @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... — @3
Bevel & gearage do ..... — @4
Light machinery do ..... — @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... — @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... — @3
over 10 in ..... — @2
Grate Bars ..... — @2½
Hollow-ware assort'd ..... — @3½
Sad Irons ..... — @5
Counter weights ..... — @50
Dog Irons ..... — @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... — @6
(10 ₱ cent. off the following prices for cash.)
Wagon boxes ..... — @5
Dearborn " ₱ set ..... — @50
Tea kettles doz. ..... 7,50@8,00
Waffle Irons ..... 10,00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... — @ 8
24 in. bow front ..... — @ 2,25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Dom stics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7 @ 7½
38 Lonsdale, Brunswick ..... — @ 8
Pittsburgh ..... — @ 7½
Light ..... — @ 6
4-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... — @ 9
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths ..... 7 @13
Pick ngs—
33 32 co ..... — @11
Rochester ..... — @11
4-4 West Branch, 10½@17½
Somerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk ..... 9 @ 9½
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Com non ..... 5½@ 9½
Good style Madder co ors ..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 13 @17
Alum ..... — @ 3½
Asafœtida ..... 20 @25
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Barrx, refined ..... 19 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ..... 30 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4 @ 5
Can phor, refined ..... 55 @75
Chloride Lime, cask 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1,75@2,00
Cre m Tartar ..... 19 @21
Copperas ..... 1¼@ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Gall's ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... — @37
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 15 @18
" Mastic ..... 1,20@1,25
Ipecacuanha ..... 1,00@1,06
Jal p, powdered ..... 80 @ 88
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 37 @62
Madder, Umbro ..... 19 @22
Madder, Common ..... 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @60
Oil Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 88@1,00
" Cassia ..... 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ..... 2,50@3,00
" Lemon ..... 2,00@2,25
" Peppermint ..... 3,00@4,00
Opium Turkey ..... 5,00@6,00
Quinine ..... 2,50@3,25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 4½@ 5
Senna ..... 25 @30
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... — @25
Soft ..... — @18
Hard ..... — @10
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... — @13
Malaga ..... — @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... — @ —
Bunch ..... 3,00@3,12
Bloom ..... —@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 3 25@4,00
Oranges do ..... 4 25@4,75
Peaches dry, bu 1,65@1,75
Apples dry, ... 87 @1,00
Apples green, bbl 1,75@3,00
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15,00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... — @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton.
Butter, Lead Tallow, &c ..... —@52
Feathers ..... 85@90
Fur & Peltries ..... —@—
Wool ..... —@85
Rags ..... —@—
Ashes ..... —@45
Oil of all kinds ..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... —@—
To Cleveland, " ..... —@—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... —@—
Louisville ..... —@—
St. Louis ..... —@—
Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... 3,75@4,81
Superfine ..... 3,50@3,65
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... 2,50@2,62
hf. bbls @ —
Buckwheat ..... @ 62
" hf. bbls @ —
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... 7½@ 8
Shorts ..... 9 @10
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13,75@14,50
No 1 hf-bbls— @ —
No 2 ..... 11,50@12,00
No 2 hf-bbls— —@ —
No 3 ..... 8,50@ 9,00
No 1 kits ..... —@—
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5,00@ 5,25
No 2 ..... —@—
Salmon, No. 1 ..... —@17,00
No 2 ..... —@—
Shad ..... 10,00@10,75
Cod, ₱ lb ..... 3 @ 3½
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross ..... —@9,00
Pint, do ..... —@7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... —@9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... —@9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2,50@2,75
10x12 ..... 3,70@3,75
12x18 ..... 8,70@9,00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1,70@2,12
10x12 ..... 2,50@3,12
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ..... —@7,00
FFFG do ..... —@4,00
Eagle do in papers —@6,00
Rock powder ..... 3,50@4,00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @70
Rye ..... 43 @45
Oats ..... 15½@20
Corn ..... 25 @33
Barley ..... 85 @95
Glue—₱ lb.
Pitts. common ..... —@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... 28@ 32
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... —@ 7,50
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 8 @8½
Spanish ..... 14 @16
Do salted ..... 8 @10
Do kips ₱ skin ..... 1,00@1,62
Green ..... —@ 4
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... 3½@ 4
Manilla ..... — @—
Hops—₱ lb
First sort ..... — @—
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1,50@1,75
Spanish ..... 1,10@1,25
Manilla ..... 1,00@1,25
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... 3½@3¾
Bar ..... —@4½
Common sizes Pipe ..... 6 @6½
Sheet ..... —@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore ..... 18 @20
New York ..... 14½@17½
Damaged ..... 13 @15
Slaughter ..... 18 @20
Skirting ..... 21 @23
Harness, black ..... 19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. ..... 30,00@36,00
Russet do ..... 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd ..... 24,00@28,00
Kips finished ..... 24,00@36,00
Calf skin do ..... 13,00@26,00
Lace Leather ..... 18,00@—
N. England Seating, No 1 ₱ dozen ..... 45,00@—
2 do ..... 35,00@—
3 do ..... 25,00@—
Sheep skins ..... 2½@5
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch ..... —@18,00
Common, " ..... —@ 9,00
Clear, 1½ " ..... —@27,00
Comm'n 1½ " ..... —@12,75
Clear, 2 " ..... —@30,00
Comm'n 2 " ..... —@17,00
Flooring clear 1

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" " "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, MAY 13, 1845.

PITTSBURGH AS IT IS—STATE OF TRADE—EFFECTS OF THE FIRE ON MERCHANTS IN THE BURNT DISTRICT—EFFECTS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE CITY—ON TRADE GENERALLY—STOCKS OF GOODS—PRICES.

Immediately after the fire, as a matter of course, the city papers were filled with details of that catastrophe. It was so great and apparently overwhelming, that sufficient care was not taken, while dwelling upon it, to guard against the effects of these general statements upon the country. Hence we are not now surprised that the most erroneous impressions have been made and, the effects of these are seen and felt in a partial cessation of the customary visits of country and western merchants to the city. Indeed we have personal knowledge that this cause has injuriously affected the interests of the city. For example we are told that in such and such places it is seriously believed that Pittsburgh, as a market, is for the present destroyed—the spring and summer stocks were burnt up, manufactories ruined &c., and the very natural conclusion in the minds of those that hear these stories is, that it would be useless to come here to buy as they were wont to do. To us who are on the spot and in the market every day, familiar with its movements, and thoroughly informed from personal knowledge of its actual condition, these rumors appear ridiculous. Now we plumply assert in contradiction of the whole brood of errors upon this matter, that the fire, awful and destructive as it was, had very little and no injurious effect upon the market.

Let us look at particulars. We will commence with Manufactures. The Dallas Iron Works were burned, but the warehouse, with some hundred tons of Iron and Nails was saved. All of the Iron warehouses were destroyed, but no other Mills than this one. Bakewell & Pears' Glass Works and store were burned, and so were some other Glass warehouses, but no other works. The Globe Cotton Factory, a small concern, was burned, and so were some of the Yarn Warehouses. These were all the mills and factories of importance destroyed, but from the day of the fire to the present time, every other Iron and Glass works and Cotton factory has been running full time, and turning out as great a quantity of fabrics in a given time, as ever they did before. True, orders fall behind after the fire, owing to the destruction of stock, but they have since been brought up, and the supply is now about equal to the demand. Bakewell & Pears have their Glass-works half rebuilt already. The Iron works will be rebuilt soon. Messrs. Anderson & Son have their Foundry nearly rebuilt. Messrs. Jones & Quigg will have their new and large Steel, Spring and Axle Works in full blast in a week or two.—Thus the burnt mills and factories are already nearly replaced, either by being rebuilt, or by new ones in other parts of the city.

How is it with the Grocers and Commission Merchants! With pride in the character of Pittsburgh Merchants, we announce that with but two solitary exceptions, every house in the burnt district has resumed business! It is a proud fact that but two declinatures have occurred, and in one instance the house had only commenced two months previously, and the gentleman says that as he has no regular run of custom, he will wait a while, till the blocks and squares of stores and warehouses, now under contract are built, and then he will commence *de novo*. We question whether such an extraordinary state of affairs ever occurred before, in which out of so large a number—every man with two exceptions—commenced business long before the fire had been wholly extinguished. But what of the immense stocks burned up? how were they replaced!—Why, it was but a day or two after the fire, that a number of the burnt out ordered a supply of Manufactures, started post haste for the east, bought a fresh stock of Goods, got home again, fixed up a place of business, and went ahead just as if nothing had happened! This is literally true of many. Besides, *all* the stocks in the burnt district were not destroyed—when the course of the fire was seen, all hands set to work to save what they could, and, as may be supposed, where at least ten thousand men were at work with might and main, a great deal of the most valuable goods were saved. $600 covers the entire loss of one Dry Goods Jobbing House, and others were equally as fortunate. About $700,000 will be paid by the Insurance Companies. Here is one resource—just so much cash capital added to other resources on which to commence business again. The greatest and most irreparable loss was that of Sugar and Molasses—it is well known that the stocks of both were very heavy, far greater than was necessary to supply the ordinary custom of the city, and consequently the loss is very slightly felt, and very probably the deficiency at the end of the year will be trifling. At all events there is a much greater probability of a decline than an advance in prices.—The purchases eastward, of Groceries, since the fire has been very large, and stocks are heavy.—Prices are low—the margin between this and eastern markets is as small is it can be to afford even a small profit. We profess to be intimately acquainted with the condition of the market for more than two years past, with the stocks on hand, prices, &c., and we are willing to risk our reputation on the assertion, that generally it is now as well supplied with stocks, held at as low prices compared with other markets, as at any time in that period.

Of the Dry Goods Jobbers two only were burnt out, and they have re-commenced anew with fresh stocks. Of the Hardware Merchants, two were burnt out; one has not re-commenced, but the other has a fresh stock, a direct importation from England then on the way, since received. Of the Boot and Shoe Houses, only two were burnt, and they are about getting on a new stock.—Several of the Wholesale Druggists were burned out, but some have since got on new stocks and all will go on. The stock of Drugs is every way equal to the usual demands upon the market We might go on thus and enumerate every distinct branch of business, and show that, not only have the individual houses commenced *de novo*, but many of them have good stocks on hand and that, taken altogether, the stocks of Dry Goods, Drugs, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Books and Stationery, Fancy Goods, Pittsburgh Manufactures, Hats and Furs, &c, &c, &c, &c are excellent and in many respects *heavy*.

Let any one take a Map of Pittsburgh and while looking at the space burned, consider that a great number of the heaviest houses in the city were out of it, along Wood, Liberty, Market, Water, (so much of the two latter as were not burnt) and various other streets, and they will realize that though crowded, yet there is *three-fourths* of the city left, in which business is now done.—Fifty acres were burned over; but there are 150 acres of houses left in which to carry on trade! Of course, every vacant store, warehouse, and room, is taken up and stored full of Merchandize of various descriptions, and they have to be, otherwise no place could be found to accomodate the business actually doing. These statements will show that every effort has been made, and successfully too, to meet the exigences of the case. The energy used is astonishing and the results daily brought to view are equally so.—We never would have believed that so much could have been done and so well done in so short a time. Broken stocks have been recruited, many, wholly destroyed, have been entirely renewed; and every day the Canal pours fresh additions into the market. Many of those who escaped the fire, in order to accomodate the customers of those burned out, made heavy additions to their already full stocks. In previous papers, we have remarked that a very large aggregate of Groceries for Merchants in the burnt district had not arrived, some of them came in by Canal while the stores of the owners were burning!

We are fully warranted by all the facts in the case, in assuring our friends and the public abroad, that they need be under no apprehension of meeting with a want of stocks, large and fresh, or prices one whit higher than would have ruled had there been no fire at all. The simple truth is, that the resources and the business stamina of Pittsburgh were never known fully before. Never were they so powerfully drawn upon; and it is with surprise that even those who supposed themselves best informed as to their extent, now see they were so abundant. Nearly half a hundred houses are already wholly or partly up—several hundred are under contract; but as they are mostly large Warehouses, and Stores intended to be substantial and well-finished, they proceed more slowly. The Monongahela House, the Merchants' Hotel, the Monongahela Bridge, and other public Houses and Accommodations, are to be rebuilt more magnificent and durable than before. The burnt district comprised a great number of old houses;—these will be replaced with larger and better buildings, in the modern style. It appears to us that there are more Hotels since the fire than previous to it; be this as it may, the accommodations for travellers and visitors to the city are certainly abundant in every respect.

A HASTY GLANCE AT THE LEADING BRANCHES OF PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES.

There are now in operation, running full time, Nine Rolling Mills, and Nine Nail Factories, all of which, with one exception, are of the largest class. Most of the iron and nails of four other Rolling Mills, and four Nail Factories, also find a market here. The Dallas Iron Works, burnt, will be rebuilt, and the Nail factory also. There is another *new* Rolling Mill, of the largest class, now building.

Of the Cotton Mills, four are running full time, and three other *new* ones are building.

As for the Founderies and Glass-Houses, there are so many we cannot pretend to say how large the number is, without taking some time to count them, and for that we have not leisure before this paper must go to press.

The Engine and Machine shops are all in full blast; we never knew the number of such establishments in the city, but we do know that all are now busy. There is a great deal of foreign work on hand. We stepped into one the other day, where six Sugar Mills and six engines to run them, were under way; and this was only a single item in the numerous jobs doing by this single establishment.

There are three Steel Works in operation, and another one nearly ready to commence business.

As a sample of the energetic measures at work, we may mention that the Works above mentioned as about ready to commence business, are those of Messrs. JONES & QUIGG,—a Steel, Coach Spring and Axle factory. They were just about as far forward before the fire, but in that catastrophe the building, which is a very large one, was burnt *The very next day after the fire, they commenced anew to rebuild it!* and now have it nearly completed. Just such energy as this is at work over all the burnt district; and the result is, we see houses, and rows of houses, shooting up with marvellous speed. A few, as might be anticipated, are mere shells, put up for a temporary purpose, and after that to be pulled down to make room for better buildings. But all the Warehouses about to be built, will be, as a general thing, larger, more roomy, better planned, and more costly than those destroyed.

We cannot take the time to dwell upon details, and we say, with a strict view to accuracy, that eight-tenths of the minor manufactories escaped the conflagration, and are all turning out as great an amount of fabrics as ever they did at any one period.

STATE OF TRADE SINCE THE FIRE.

None, we presume, were more surprised than ourselves at the movement of trade immediately after the fire. While Madam Rumor, with her busy tongue, was spreading the most dismal reports over the country—"stocks all burnt up;" "prices 100 per cent higher," &c., trade quietly accommodated itself to the circumstances; and in a few days moved along as usual. It was soon found that there were abundant stocks out of the burnt district and those who formerly bought of houses along Wood and Water streets, went up town, where they found others abundantly able to accommodate them at as low prices as ever. As we have often observed in previous papers, several articles of Groceries which were on the advance previously, went up a shade higher, but very slowly. Two of them have since receded. All speculative attempts to control the market were instantly put down and the advance checked by the determination of leading houses that no inflation should take place. In two or three days after the fire, business re-commenced with a good deal of briskness, and gradually became very active. This has been sustained very evenly up to the present time. The aggregate transacted is heavy, and so far as we can learn, has given general satisfaction. In this the burnt-out trade have participated to a considerable extent. There is no question at all but that, had country and western merchants visited the city as usual and as they purposed doing, they would have found no deficiency in the stocks; though, of course, a great many of them would have been supplied by other houses than those they formerly dealt with.

The news of *our* fire was 18 days travelling to Little Rock, Arkansas. It appears from the account of a fire in that respectable town, or city, as the case may be, that they have no engine!

STOCKS NOW ON HAND.

Within the past month the import of new stocks has been, we may say, immense for the period. Not only did houses which had previously purchased heavy stocks make additions to them, but many of the burnt-out trade went on and purchased freely. The stocks now in the market are nearly all fresh; and are so heavy as to keep prices down by the mere force of competition.

OUR BANKS.

Just after the fire, the absurd reports abroad caused some suspicion as to the solvency of our Banks—it being inferred that they were more or less involved in the losses. In a few instances, frightened holders of their paper, sold it at a considerable discount. More than a month has gone by, and the effects of the disaster are seen and felt in all their magnitude. What is the result! Why they are as sound and strong as ever they were. Previous to the fire, their line of discounts was pretty full; but they have acted in the most liberal manner toward those who were on bills receivable held by them. Their customers have no reason to complain of any illiberality; at least we have yet to hear of the first well-founded complaint. Not only so, but they have extended their discounts as far as prudence will permit.

☞ When strangers visit Pittsburgh, they get a very inadequate idea of its extent at first sight, from the configuration of the ground on which the body of the city is built; and without examination they are likely to carry their first impressions away with them. Many would be surprised to learn that some very respectable and flourishing towns exist just over the hills. We have but little doubt that in a few years there will be fifteen or twenty wards in Pittsburgh. The five we have are too large and would make at least ten, and when these adjuncts of the city are admitted as part of the city, they will swell it largely.

DONATIONS.

HENRY EARL, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund, acknowledges the following:

Am't previously acknowledged,	$93,336 73
Citizens of Fall River, Mass.,	1,340 00
Caleb M. Matthews, Newcastle, Henry Co., Ky.,	5 00
Citizens of Brownsville,	44 25
A. Kimball & Son, Fitchburg, Mass.,	10 00
John Anderson, Union township, Washington Co.,	1 75
Jas. S. Cross, Lexington Ky.,	20 00
Wetherhill & Bros., Phila.	100 00
Citizens of Nashville,	1,162 35
" Kittaning,	68 59
" Findlay township,	59 00
" Wilmington, Del.,	1,000 00
" Versailles township,	55 06
" German, of Allegheny and vicinity,	143 58
" Pleasant Unity, West. Co.	28 00
" New Orleans,	2,355 00
" Wooster, O.,	140 50
" New Lisbon, O.	53 80
" Monongahela City,	11 00
" Philadelphia, (additional)	10,000 00
" Lower Del. Ward, Phila.	25 00
S. Houston, Kittaning,	10 00
J. W. Weer, R. J. Ross, & Jas. Leslie, Harrisburgh,	30 00
Firemen of New Bedford Mass.,	50 00
F. Dervees of Lexington, Ky.,	20 00
Jno. McCahen, Huntingdon,	100 00
Hebrew Congregation, Cincinnati,	304 25
John G. Mills, Huntingdon, Pa,	20 00
Wm. Orbison,	25 00
John Vincent, Waterford, Erie Co. Pa.,	26 85
Mr. Colton, Boston,	81 00
	$112,207,65

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A curious state of ignorance as to the location of this flourishing City prevails abroad, not generally, indeed; but still to a considerable extent. It occupies the same relation to Pittsburgh that Brooklyn does to New York: it is just across the Allegheny River, and is connected with this city by three noble Bridges; and the new and magnificent wire-suspension Aqueduct, which will be ready in perhaps less than two weeks. There is a population of not less than 13,000 or 14,000 inhabitants, and the number is rapidly increasing A large amount of capital is invested in various branches of business, and the annual aggregate will compare with that of any city of the same size in the West. This is exclusive of Manufactures.

MONSTER GUN.—The huge gun, intended for the U. States steamer Princeton is nearly completed and has become an object of considerable curiosity in Liverpool, as the largest cannon ever made. The gun was manufactured in the solid by Mr. Horsfall, at the "Mersey Steel and Iron Works." It was in the rough nearly 14 feet long and about 30 inches in diameter at the thickest end. A round shaft of seven inches was first formed, and around this, as a foundation, were successively laminated wedges of iron placed longitudinally, on edge, and reversed in position so as to fit.—These, placed around the original spindle, were brought to a white heat, and securely welded by a hammer, eight tons in weight worked by steam. Another layer, in like manner, was added over the former, and so on until the whole was of the requisite thickness throughout. It was then sent to the foundry of Messrs. Fawcett & Co., weighing 11 tons, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs,

The turning and boring occupied about three months. The length of the cannon, now that it is finished, is 13 feet, and the bore 12 feet in length and 12 inches in diameter. In boring, the first drill introduced was seven inches in diameter; and about a foot from it, a ten inch boring head followed on the same shaft, making a bore of ten inches at once. An 11¼ inch drill was next used, and finally one of 12 inches. The gun, finally adjusted in the lathe, was turned, the borers being stationary. The finishing operation with the 12 inch drill took three successive days and nights. The bore is as fine and smooth as that of a first rate fowling piece; and the exterior of the gun is equally bright and even.

The balls which this gun will carry will each be 11¾ inches in diameter, a quarter of an inch being left for windbore, and each will weigh in cast iron, 236 lbs,—so that the piece is in reality, a "236 pounder." Before delivery it is to be thoroughly proved with a double charge of gunpowder (45 lbs.) and two balls, weighing (of course together) 472 lbs. It will be covered during the experiment with mats and sand, to avert the cosequences of any accident from disruption. The Liverpool paper from which this account is taken adds that the Princeton is to be at that port shortly to take the monster on board. This, then, instead of the Gulf of Mexico, was the destination of Capt. Stockton.—*N. Y. Courier.*

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—Further intelligence, in addition to what we have already published, has been received at Boston by the schooner Daniel Francis. The Daily Advertiser states that President Guerrera died at St. Marc on the 15th, and was buried with military honors on the 18th. On the 17th, Gen. Louis Pierrot was proclaimed President on the part of the people of the northern part of the Island; but there were doubts whether he would be acknowledged by those of the southern part. He was a prince under the regime of Christophe, and is upwards of 70 years old, but is nearly seven feet in height, of good proportions, and is still active. His skin is jet black, and his feelings are strongly biased in favor of those of his countrymen of the same complexion, to the prejudice of the mulattoes. There was much excitement in the Island in consequence of the efforts of a party in favor of recalling the deposed President, Herard, who was banished last May; and several hundred persons had been arrested and put in prison, for participating in the movement.

Herard, it was said, had purchased at Kingston, Jamaica, a schooner, which he had armed, and manned with eighty men from the Spanish Main, and had sailed from Kingston, March 29th, as has been heretofore mentioned. It was stated that he had landed at different points on the south side of the Island, whenever he chose to do so, and that he had captured *sixteen* boats which had been sent against him. This intelligence is at variance with that we copied from New Orleans papers yesterday. If his party should succeed, it was said, their intention was to put the Island under the protection of Great Britain, and that they would allow foreigners to do business in their own names, hold real estate, &c., which they are not permitted to do by the existing laws.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

LATER FROM MARACAIBO.—We learn from Captain WAITE, of the brig Emma, arrived here yesterday, in 20 days from Maracaibo, that a serious dispute had taken place between New Grenada and Venezuela, about the boundary of the province of Guarirjira;—600 troops had been called out at Maracaibo, but it was supposed the difficulty would be arranged without bloodshed. Nearly all the coffee had been bought up for the European market.—*N. Y. Courier and Enq.*

BANKS OF SANDUSKY, NORWALK AND WOOSTER.

It appears by the Cincinnati papers, that there has been quite a flare up in that city about the Banks above mentioned. The rumors afloat in this city were extensively circulated there, and appear to have created an excitement sufficient to make submission to a heavy shave be thought rather a lucky get off with their Notes. It has since been authoritively announced, that the first two are no ways affected by the failure of the Smiths. The credit of the Bank of Wooster was upset for a day by a hasty and thoughtless expression from a receiving Teller of one of the Banks. As usual, every body who had Wooster notes wanted to sell, but nobody cared about buying. The next morning, after the Banks opened, the excitement received a quietus.

On Monday, the excitement in this city among holders of these Notes, was rather high, and a good many sold at 10 per cent discount; but the intelligence received on Monday night restored their credit, and yesterday they circulated at the same rate as other uncurrent notes—1½ per cent discount.

THE "UNCLE BEN"—NEW STEAMER.

The "Uncle Ben," a new steamer built under the superintendence of Capt. Parkison, late of the Moxahala, for himself, came to our wharf yesterday to load. The Uncle Ben is a light draught stern wheel boat of 106 tons burthen, Custom House measurement, substantially built and neatly finished. Dimensions of Hull, 141 feet on deck; 20 feet floor, and 21 feet beam; built by Mr. Benj. Cousen of Elizabeth. Two engines—two boilers; 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter. Cylinders 12 inches diameter and 4½ feet stroke. Builder Samuel Stackhouse. Price, Burns & Co., Carpenters.

This is another low water craft. Every year their numbers increase and proportionately diminish the chances of delay of merchandize in transitu westward during low water. May success attend the Uncle Ben and (his or her!) Captain.

The Baltimore *Repeal* Association has had the good sense to dissolve into its original elements, The abuse of this country by *O'Connell* at last became somewhat too virulent for the patriotism of its members, and a preamble and resolutions, prepared by the Executive Committee, expressing indignant feelings towards the sentiments of O'Connell, and dissolving the Association, were unanimously adopted. The surplus funds of the Association are to be given to the Hibernian Society. One of the resolutions requires the full proceedings of the meeting to be published.

We hardly venture to hope that the similar associations in this latitude will quite yet, act as discretely and as wisely as their brethren of Baltimore.

☞ The organ of the American Republicans is defunct:—it is now simply the "Spirit of the Age." We observe Mr. MIDDLETON has withdrawn, and that Mr. J. HERON FOSTER, "temporially" edits it.

The Hon. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL died at his residence in Salem, Mass., on the afternoon of Wednesday, after a short illness. Mr. Saltonstall was a gentleman universally esteemed, of enlarged intercourse and of great usefulness; and his loss will be correspondingly deplored. He was about 64 years old.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Baltimore Patriot says that the subscription books for the establishment of a line of Morse's Telegraph, between New York and Philadelphia, has been opened at the Telegraph office. All the stock has been taken in Washington, except $4,500.

It seems that *North Carolina* still makes *theft* a capital offence, punished with death. The Raleigh Register says, that a man named Hardy Carroll, was hung at Louisburg, a few days since, pursuant to sentence, in the presence of a large crowd. His offence was *stealing a pair of suspenders!* The Register adds:—

"Perhaps there never was a case which more strongly illustrated the want of a Penitentiary than this. He had a *monomania* for stealing, and has been convicted capitally, we believe, three several times for horse stealing, but escaped each time, either by craving the benefit of clergy, or through some defect in the record. He was finally hung for grand larceny, the article stolen, we think, being a pair of suspenders from a store."

The want of a Penitentiary is, most lamentably indicated by this executian. It evinces a degree of darkness and barbarity which we did not suppose existed everywhere within the limits of the United States.

The *Union*, the proclaimed official organ of the Executive, in speaking of the comments of the English press on annexation, asks:—

"Does England really desire, by thus fanning the flame into a Mexican war, to see us take California; and not only take it, but keep it? A worse than Egyptian darkness has come over her land, if she is ruled by such infatuated counsels as this oracle of the "London Times" would preach up to her people."

MORMONISM.—The article we copy to-day from the Pittsburgh Gazette shows that Mormonism has assumed a new phase under the teachings and pretended revelations of Rigdon, a learned, talented man, but, as we believe, an arch hypocrite. That Rigdon had a hand in getting up the Book of Mormon, is quite probable, as his discourses when a preacher of Campbellism contained frequent allusions to a "new light" the religious world was soon to receive, evidently aimed to prepare the way for the imposition he soon after became a prominent actor in.

We understand the Mormon Church at Kirtland, in Lake county, is now divided into "Joites" and "Rigdonites," the former being the most numerous. Rigdon visited Kirtland a few months since, and delivered a course of lectures in opposition to the course pursued by the late prophet Smith and the leading Mormons at Nauvoo, fully confirming the spiritual wife system of Smith, and many other vicious practices charged upon him by seceding Mormons. It is stated that Mrs. Joseph Smith, widow of the prophet, is expected to take charge of the Morman interests at Kirtland.

The history of Mormonism, and the facts disclosed at Pittsburgh, are a melancholy illustration of the power of fanaticism over the human mind. Millerism is akin to it, and the record of both infatuations will appear almost incredible to the next generation.—*Cleve Herald.*

ANOTHER BLAST FROM THE BUGLE.

Answer of Mr. Clay to the Address of the Central Committee of the New York Clay Clubs.

The members of this devoted Committee, so active and serviceable during the late Presidential Campaign, assembled at the Howard House last evening, pursuant to notice. The meeting was large and spirited, recalling the impressions of brighter days. The occasion of the call was the reading of the letter of HENRY CLAY in answer to the Address of the Committee published in the Tribune of March 4th.

The letter was presented to the meeting by Dr. Benjamin Drake, Chairman of the Central Clay Executive Committee, to whom, jointly with Dr. James R. Wood, it had been addressed by Mr. Clay. The letter was then read by Dr. Francis Bacon, Corresponding Secretary, and is as follows:

ASHLAND, April 25, 1845.

Gentlemen:—The Hon. Willis Green delivered to me, a few days ago, at this place, the Address to me, which you did me the honor to make the 4th of March last, enrolled on parchment and enclosed in a silver case, manufactured by Mr. Wm. Adams for the occasion.

I received it with emotions of grateful sensibility which it would be vain to attempt to describe. Waiving all consideration of the causes and consequences of the recent Presidential Election, of which it treats, as a past and irrevocable event, on which I having neither inclination, nor would it perhaps, be fitting for me to expatiate, I take pleasure in expressing my profound and grateful sense of the great, persevering and efficient labors of the Central Clay Committee of the City of New York during the canvass which preceded the Election. And I must express also the high and lasting obligations which I feel to the Committee and to the Whigs of New York, for the ardent attachment and generous confidence towards me, displayed at the commencement and throughout the whole progress of the Campaign, and now manifested in terms of fervid and touching eloquence in the Address before me. The patriotism which animated them in the contest could never have been doubted; but this document, prepared after our defeat bears conclusive evidence both of their patriotism and disinterestedness. My situation is peculiar. I have been, in spite of unexpected discomfiture, the object of honors and of compliments usually rendered only to those who are successful and victorious, in the great enterprise of mankind.

To say nothing of other demonstrations, the letters, addresses and communications which I have received, since the Election, from every quarter, from collective bodies and individuals, and from both sexes, conveying sentiments and feelings of the warmest regard and strongest friendship, and deploring the issue of the election, would fill a large volume. I have been quite as much, if not more affected by them, than I was by any disappointment or personal interest of my own in the event of the contest. Among them, Gentlemen, your kind address will be ever cherished by me with the most gratified feelings; and, in the durable form in which you have had the goodness to transmit it to me, it will be preserved as a precious memorial, on which my remotest descendants may gaze, as I have perused it with proud satisfaction.

I am gentlemen, with high respect, your faithful friend, H. CLAY.

James R. Wood, Benjamin Drake, John Fowler, Jr., Conrad Sweet, and others.

The communication was received with the most lively and prolonged demonstrations of satisfaction and delight by the whole assembly. It was ordered to be published.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S DEFENCE.

The following letter from CASSIUS M. CLAY to the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, is in defence of his character against the assaults of some portions of the newspaper press. Mr. CLAY will learn by experience that every true reformer has to pass through a fiery ordeal. Let him heed it not. His character will only shine the brighter if he is firm and true to his principles, after passing through the fire.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

GENTLEMEN:—Your repeated kindness warrants me in asking the liberty of making, through your columns, a few statements personal to myself, of little interest perhaps to your readers. It is ever painful to natures far less sensitive than my own, to obtrude their private grief upon the public ear, yet when great principles are attempted to be struck down in the frail persons of their humblest advocates, a sense of duty and inviolate fidelity should subdue all feelings of delicacy and wounded sensibility to the vindication of the right.

A trust slave, named Emily, I have every reason to believe, in 1843, killed with poison our infant child, and in 1842 attempted to poison our infant since born; she is now in the Lexington Jail, *subject to the laws* of the country. Her mother and brother and daughter, I sent to New Orleans and sold them there; because I knew them to be abettors of the crime of Emily, and further because in so doing, I was but fulfilling the desire of my father, whose will as executor, I am bound by oath to fulfil—his language being, "I recommend in all cases where slaves behave amiss," that they should be sold, and the money settled in land for the benefit of those for whom the trust was created.

Here then is the sole foundation of the absurd falsehoods which have been going the rounds of the American press, that instead of liberating my slaves, I "had sold them all to the planters of cotton." I repeat once more, I have liberated all the slaves in the world that I owned in my own right; being in all thirteen; and that I have never at any time in my life sold any slave except for *crime* or by their own desire. In this last severe trial to which fate has subjected me, I have done nothing to wound my self respect or sense of right—and I had vainly indulged the hope that my misfortunes would have shielded me fom the bitterness of party feeling, and saved me from taunts and reproaches which are not inflicted even on the veriest criminals. I am not the man to revenge upon a whole race the crime of one or more individuals, and the enemies of human rights and American liberty are informed that I am not fallen from my uncompromising war upon the criminal usurpations of the Slave Power, and that the rights of the free *white* laborers of this Union are yet to be vindicated if not avenged. They are welcome to all the strength which my calamities can give to a falling cause—for men of reflection will not fail to mark, that it was a *slave* not the free, that did the deed.

Whilst I confess many infractions of the moral law which call for retribution, upon this subject my conscience fully acquits me. Can any one of my accusers say as much? or will not men once more witness the sorry spectacle of many now condemning me who "dare not throw the first stone!" I have not at any time assumed to be better than other men, and whilst I profess to be open to the common sympathies of our nature, I have never set myself up as a philanthropist. Let those who have honored me for my cause be consoled with the reflection, that though I should fall by my own acts or otherwise, my principles shall survive eternal and inviolate.

C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, Ky., May 2, 1845.

ILLINOIS CANAL.—We are happy to announce that the Hibernia brings intelligence that the parties interested in England have yielded their full assent to the conditions of the law relative to the Illinois canal and bonds, which finally and definitely arranges the whole of that matter.

Mr. David Leavitt deserves great credit for the zeal and ability evinced by him throughout the whole of this affair; and while we award him the highest praise for the talent and industry he has exhibited in bringing it to so successful an issue, we congratulate the public upon that issue as one in which not only Illinois but this city is very deeply interested. Next to the New York and Erie Railroad and a Railroad to Albany, there is no public work in the completion of which this city has so direct an interest as in that of the great Michigan and Illinois Canal.—*N. Y. Courier.*

WAR SPECULATIONS.

A writer in the London *Morning Post*, of the 14th ult. says that in case of a war with the United States, it will be the duty of England to erect fortifications on the water side, such towns as Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Queenston and Lewiston. The writer says that these towns are now entirely undefended, and are easily accessible to an enemy, who would first select these points, "as the Americans did in the last war." It is recommended that the town of Hamilton form the basis of this line of defence. The writer who is now in London, calls himself a British settler in Canada.

A writer in the *Times* makes the following inquiries concerning the relative force of the war vessels of England and this country:—

SIR,—As there is some probability of a war between this country and the United States of America, I beg to call the attention of the public to the above subject through your journal.

I would ask,—Are our 50 gun frigates, which fire about 570 lb at a broadside, a fair match for the American "first class" frigates, rated at 44, but carrying 56 guns, and which fire from 760lb. to 850lb?

And what chance will our two-deckers of 72 and 80 guns have against theirs, rated at 74 indeed but carrying from 90 to 94 guns, with the heaviest ordinance and half of their crews Englishmen?

It may be said that the English, too, have ships of 90 guns—but how many! And are they sent to places where the Americans will send, and are sending theirs!

At the Bermudas there is a 72, and in the Pacific an 80 gun ship.

If in the event of a war, the Admiralty send out vessels equal, or nearly equal to the United States' ships,—i. e., a line of battle ships of 90 guns, and frigates mounting like theirs, 24-pounders on the main deck, I firmly believe with every one acquainted with this subject, that the Americans would soon lose most of their navy, and a considerable portion of their excessive vanity; but, if the British 50 and 80 gun ships are to meet their heavy 56's and 94's, six such unequal battles during the last war teach me that the result will be disastrous.

Another correspondent of the *Times*, anxious to give the public all important information in his power, in the "present crisis," makes the following statement, with comments and cogitations:

"On a late occasion, when in the United States I visited the State dockyard in New York, and was shown over the ship Columbus, armed with 80 guns, all long 42 pounders, with Paixhans chambers, throwing, therefore, a broadside of 1,680 lbs, nearly equal in weight to our 100 gun ships.

"I was informed that she was fitting out to proceed to China, to carry the Commodore's flag on that station, which would then comprise five ships of war of the American fleet. The question naturally arose to my mind, whether the American interests in the Chinese seas would warrant such an outlay to the Government, as the retaining of these ships in commission, and it immediately occurred to me that this ship was fitted with the greatest expedition (having returned only a few weeks from the Mediterranean) to round Cape Horn, and under this pretext to be present in the Pacific, pending the settlement of the Oregon question, this being the first measure adopted by the American Government in case of the annullment of the second article of the treaty of 1818."

GRAVE TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN.

The Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of Calhounism, in commenting on the transformation of the "Globe" into the "Union," holds the following language:

"Mr. Blair has been undoubtedly one of the ablest editors in the country, and attached sincerely, we doubt not, to principles,—but at the same time, in his way of writing, coarse,—even scurrilous,—devoted to party, proscriptive, blind to the faults of favorites, hating the very virtues of enemies. With him party was first, middle, and last,—and fidelity to it as an association of men, not an embodiment of faith, constituted his bean ideal of orthodoxy.—Hence when State sovereignty came in conflict with Jackson, it was treason; when it came to support Benton, it was the essence of pure Democracy. But let this pass. The tendency of the Globe has been to make the *interests* of party usurp the place of its *principles*,—and a very obvious result has been to convert all the offices and expenditures of the government into a grand party treasury, out of which an army of demagogues is to be fed. Such an army exists on both sides; a vast multitude who create nearly all the disgraceful turmoil of our elections, and whose sole interest in politics is notoriously the hope of office; who demand proscription when they are out and denounce it when they are in, who scruple not in the face of day to transfer their violence and noise from one party to the other, and by their shameless pretensions to principle bring every good cause into contempt, and lead too many to conclude that all party contests are only a disguised struggle between demagogues for the gains of office. Who does not see that is becoming more and more the case, and that our elections are assuming the character of a strife of mercenaries for pay? We will not stop to argue that the Government of the country is thus corrupted and the public liberty endangered; that is manifest.

The affairs of the Government will come to be distributed among men who have no faith or honor—whose life is a glaring and shameless lie—who have already sold themselves for gain, and to whom the worst speculation would scarcely be loss of character. And in most cases, these demagogues are unfit, from ignorance, for the duties of office. The education of a street politician is truly a notable preparation for the business of an accountant. And this incompetency has lead and will continue to lead to the multiplication of offices. Thus because the country is first wronged by putting idle and ignorant men in office, it must be further burdened by an increased expense, as a remedy. Thus, to make "party services" the qualification for place, is to insure that we pay an enormous price for a very bad article.

In every aspect, it is a corrupting and a dangerous rule. Looking at it merely in this light, that it is trying men by a false standard, and the mischievous absurdity of it is apparent. To examine candidates for the degree of M D in civil engineering or Midshipmen in agricultural chemistry, would not be thought very wise; but this is worse, for it is testing the fitness of candidates by their proficiency in an essentially immoral art—that of influencing elections by stirring up the bad passions of men. To make prostitution the passport to fashionable society, would scarcely be more fatal to the virtue of women, than to make a coarse and noisy demagogueism the qualification for office, would be to the purity of the government. We have not yet done with this subject."

All this (says the Richmond Whig) is excellent *Whig* doctrine, such as we have been preaching, for years, in our feeble way. We will do the Mercury the justice to say, that we believe it has all the while entertained the opinions here avowed. It and its party contracted them during their connection with the Whig party, and though, they permitted them to lie in abeyance, as it were during the last few years, they have never ceased to feel their justice and their truth.

The Washington papers are discussing the Oregon question, and, excepting the U. S. Journal, (late Madisonian) in a good spirit.

The "Union" says:

"We certainly do not understand that the negotiation about Oregon is at an end; or that our Administration is determined or willing to terminate it; or that there is no prospect of amicably adjusting the dispute; or that it must necessarily end in breaking up the peace of the two great countries."

The "U. S. Journal" blusters in a style which is evidently not palatable to the "Union." Here is a specimen:

"We own the whole. Our people will not be satisfied with a road less; and, if to defend it shall become necessary to oppose British bayonets with American bosoms, there are those re-

maining in this country whose fathers fought on the red fields of the Revolution, and who will fight as they fought, bleed as they bled, and if necessary, make a Thermopylæ of every wild pass of the Rocky Mountains."

The "New York Morning News," gives a peace article upon "the state of the wars," which runs thus. It says:

"It has been announced that the London creditors of Illinois have loaned $1,600,000 to that State for the prosecution of the Illinois Canal.—When it is remembered that one party to the loan (Mr. Baring) is a member of Sir Robert Peel's government, the fact of the loans being decided at this junction, is very significant of peaceful intentions. The Mexican accounts are equally peaceful. That State has not made such demonstrations as we expected, and the fact that she has offered independence to Texas on conditions of her remaining so, narrows down the question to the mere fact, whether the mere difference between a distinct independence and a confederation with the Union, is, of itself, of such importance to Mexico, as to involve her in a war to prevent it! It would seem that it is not, and that the offer is a mere step towards abandoning the whole question."

MAYNOOTH.—A friend stopped us yesterday to ask what was the question involved in the Maynooth Grant, that now disturbed the British Parliament—what is Maynooth College, where is it, and why does it need a grant, and should one be made! While we were telling him a few words, he remarked that there were others, as well as he, who asked the question.

We have before us no history of the College, and have no book of reference to turn to for information, but to the best of our recollection, the Maynooth College was founded in Ireland by an act of the Irish Parliament, in 1795. It is a school for general literature, and for Roman Catholic theology expressly and exclusively; a school of Priests—no other. The College has been several times since recognized by acts of the Irish and the Imperial Parliament. It was endowed with about £9000 per annum. This college enabled the Catholics to obtain the education for which they were formerly compelled to go to the continent. But the school was inadequately supported; a great number of those who s

PITTSBURGH—MAY 12, 1845.

☞ On Sunday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in an building attached to the residence of A. W. Loomis, Esq. on Holmes' Hill; but little damage was done. We have not learned how it originated.

☞ The subjoined letter was received on Friday by the Post Master of this city, and the enclosure handed to its address:

NEW YORK, 5th May, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to the Rev. C. Wettershausen of your city, which we beg you to deliver to him. The reasons of our troubling you are these:

We called upon our German friends through our paper, the "Deutche Schnellpost," to do something for our unfortunate brethren in Pittsburgh, —but at the same moment our city made a move on the same subject, and collected, as you no doubt know already, a considerable sum; we thought best then to abstain from further acting and not separate from the general committees for collections.

However, three dollars were sent to us, by some one unknown to us, for the poor Germans in Pittsburgh—to which we add also three dollars for the same purpose. This being a small item, and for such a purpose, we ask the favor of you to have this letter with the six dollars delivered to Mr. Wettershausen free of postage. We hope your good city will soon raise again with new spirit and fresh hopes. Our best wishes for it. Please let us know of the reception and delivery of the enclosed, and believe us, dear sir, your very obedient servants,

EICHTHAL & BERNHARD,
Editors of the "Schnellpost," N. Y.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Friday, says:—

The Committee, yesterday, instructed the Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Fund to transmit a further sum of five thousand dollars, making in all thirty-five thousand dollars. The next remittance will close the concern.

We see it stated in another Philadelphia paper that the total sum collected up to Thursday evening was about $33,000.

We gave a paragraph from the Norwalk paper yesterday, stating that the Bank of Norwalk had thrown out the notes of the Michigan Banks.—We learn from the President of the Bank of Norwalk, now in town, that those notes were thrown out, owing to the reports circulated that the Bankers of this city had thrown out Norwalk and Sandusky Bank notes. The notes of the Michigan Banks, will hereafter be current at the counter of the Norwalk Bank as well as at the Sandusky Bank. The failure of Messrs. Smiths does not effect the solvency of either of these Banks, which are, of course, perfectly current among the Bankers of this city.—*Cleveland Herald.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

VERY IMPORTANT—By the attention of our newspaper agents in Liverpool, Messrs. Wilmer & Smith, says the New York Sun, we have London papers of the 19th ult. expressed through on our account in time for the steamer, and and which came to hand last night from Boston.

The great debate in the Maynooth Grant terminated in the British Parliament on the morning of the 19th, with an exciting speech, from Sir Robert Peel, the mere abstract of which occupies three columns and a half in the Morning Chronicle.

It would seem that Ministers had some doubts as to the passage of the bill, when the Premier, summoning all his energies, commenced a powerful appeal to the House in favor of the measure, in which he defended the policy of Ministers, showed the necessity of conciliating Ireland, and alluded to a probable war with the United States as one of the reasons why Great Britain should "concentrate all her energies to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the United Kingdom."

If war should come he desired that "Ireland should stand ranked with England, and the energies of a united people would insure a glorious triumph in a just cause."

[The premier resumed his seat about 3 o'clock in the morning, amid thunders of applause which lasted several minutes.]

After this exciting speech the House divided, and there appeared for the Maynooth Grant Bill, 323, against it 176—majority for it, 147. The ministers were, of course, overjoyed at the result. It is probably the first time on record, that a religious grant has been carried by appealing to the belligerent propensities of the English Commons. The Premier has evidently accepted O'Connell's offer of Ireland's services to fight America for Oregon and Texas. It remains to be seen how the bargain will be carried out.

From Switzerland we have a few days later. Modern Councils prevail in the general Diet; conciliation and good feeling appear in the ascendant, but there are apprehensions for the future, notwithstand the apparent calm.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

Doubtless our readers have found some difficulty in understanding the very confused account of the difficulties among the Protestants and Catholics in Switzerland. We have been looking among our exchanges for something definite, and the only intelligible account we can find is the following, by the Roman Catholic correspondent of the London Globe. Although it is a one-sided picture, yet it imparts more information in regard to the origin and present state of the quarrel, than any thing else we have seen:

"The case is simply this—The Helvetic Confederacy is composed, like the United States of America, of a number of independent cantons or states, each absolutely sovereign in the interior government of its own people; and as one half, nearly, of these Swiss cantons are Catholic, and the rest Calvinist, both parties have bound themselves, *under the guarantee* of all the great powers of Europe, to scrupulously abstain from interfering with each other's religious opinions. In some of the Protestant States were convents of monks and nuns, and it was stipulated that their rights and properties were to be inviolate.—About, however, two or three years ago, the fanatics of Argovia burst all bounds; and they plundered and confiscated these convents. Appeal to the diet was in vain—the Protestant majority approved of the act, and indifferent Metternich, Protestant Guizot, Protestant England, Prussia, and fanatic Russia, forgot their guarantee and *winked* at the deed. What has been the consequence of this wretched policy?

"The canton of Lucerne chose, as it had *the most perfect right to do*, to engage seven learned schoolmasters (called Jesuits) to come from the neighbouring Swiss canton of Friburg—where they have had a magnificent college for the last fifteen years—to teach in the town of Lucerne. Immediately the Argovians flew again to arms, and inoculated their neighbors, the Protestant State of the Vaudois, with their fury. The latter cried, 'A bas des Jesuits,' and threatened fire and sword to the cannon of Lucerne, and of course to Fribourg, (for the same cause,) and consequently to every other Catholic canton. And to show their love of order, these Vaudois instantly overturned *their own* Government, and formed a new (Chartist) Constitution, in the *market place*. The canton of Lucerne, seeing the tender mercies these Protestants threatened them with, invited the assistance of the Catholic confederates, not choosing to be dictated to, in the education of their children, by these armed foreigners.

"In the meanwhile free corps are formed in Vaud and Argovia—that is to say, thousands of vagabonds, who have guns, and are disposed to dip their hands in the blood of the unoffending people of Lucerne, are regimented. In the midst of this the Diet meets, and the Catholic deputies call upon it to begin by first putting down the *armed banditti*, who set all law at defiance, and then discuss the other point. Not reply the Protestant deputies; let us begin by *robbing* the State of Lucerne of its (and the common) right of sovereignty, and let us force the (independent) Catholic cantons to adopt whatever *education* for their children these armed Protestant savages may condescend to approve of. Luckily, some of the Protestants foresaw disaster, and would not go 'the whole hog'—and this disgraceful Diet broke up, leaving the free corps *still under arms*, and glowing with the prospect of murdering and burning their Catholic brethren. As might be well expected, these barbarians accordingly invaded and attacked the State of Lucerne on the 31st ultimo; and as every honest man must have wished, got well thrashed, leaving, it is said, 600 on the field."

A SCOUNDREL ARRESTED.

A man calling himself Charles Howard, was arrested early on Sunday morning last, by officer Sanders and brought before Justice Kline, by whom he was committed to prison to await his trial on the charge of stealing a cloak, as the passengers were crossing the Allegheny mountain on their way east, belonging to a lady named Susan Webb, of Greenwich, Massachusetts. Howard, and the lady of whom the cloak was stolen, with the other passengers, came from Hollidaysburg in the packet boat Juniata, Captain Hoffman: and suspicion having fastened upon Howard, the Captain pushed the boat on with all the speed he could, so as to arrive here before the magistrate's offices were closed. The boat consequently got in about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, several hours before the usual time, and application was immediately made for a warrant; but Howard suspecting the movement, managed to make his escape, though vigilantly watched. He was, however, recognized about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning at the termination of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on the west side of the Susquehanna, and after a chase arrested, brought over and lodged in jail.

Upon examining a box or chest that he had on the packet boat, the missing cloak was found; also another lady's cloak, for which there was no owner, together with two horse halters, a buggy whip, and various implements of house-breaking. After his committal to jail on Sunday morning, he was examined, and there was found in the *toe* of one of his boots, a letter from Thomas M. Howe, dated Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh, April 30, 1845, [The address of the letter both inside and outside were torn off] enclosing four drafts, viz: One drawn by Rathan M. Price, on the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., dated Pittsburgh, April 28th, 1845, payable to Thomas M. Howe, Cashier, or order, for $500—endorsed, pay D. Thompson, Esq., Cashier, Thomas M. Howe, Cashier. One dated Washington City, April 24, 1845, drawn by James Adams, Cashier, on the National Bank, N. Y., to the order of W. W. Seaton, Esq., for $1000—endorsed by W. W. Seaton, to Wm. J. Howard, Esq., Mayor of Pittsburgh, for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration—further endorsed by Wm. J. Howard, Mayor, to Henry Earl, Treasurer, and further endorsed, pay to D. Thompson, Esq., Cashier, or order, Thomas M. Howe, Cashier. One dated Venice, April 11, 1845, signed R. H. Heywood, per H. M. Fish, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Lovering, Sterling, & Co., no. 8,276, for 451 70 cents, addressed to Messrs. Corning, & Co., New York, and endorsed Lovering, Sterling, & Co., pay D. Thompson, Esq., Cashier, or order. Thomas M. Howe, Cashier. And one dated Pittsburgh, April 9, 1845, drawn by Livingston, Rogger, & Co., no. 8,306, payable to the order of Atwood, Jones, & Co., at the Bank of America, N. Y., for $100, addressed to Stephen Jarvis, N. Y. accepted—Stephen Jarvis, and endorsed Atwood, Jones, & Co., pay D. Thompsan, Esq., Cashier, or order, Thomas M. Howe, Cashier.

It is supposed that the letter containing these drafts must have been stolen either from some passenger with whom he was travelling, or from the Post Office in Pittsburgh. But which it is not known, as the address of the letter was not to be found—that not being deposited for safe keeping in the toe of the boot. The name of Howard, is probably assumed by the thief, in honor of the draft and the Mayor of Pittsburgh. We suppose he was on his way to New York to get the drafts cashed, when arrested.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph May 7.*

☞ The first intelligence which reached this city that the above drafts had been stolen, was from Harrisburgh. The letter in which they were enclosed, was sent to the Post office in this city, on the 30th ult., together with several others, all of which arrived safely at their destination. How the rogue got possession of it is left to conjecture. It is supposed that he must have hooked it up by some means from the letter box.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The following interesting facts, in relation to our difficulties with Great Britain, are given in the letter of the London correspondent of the New York Courier and Inquirer, of date "London April 18," received by the Hibernia. This correspondent is an American:

"It would be idle to deny, that very serious fears are here entertained, that the inter-national relations will be very much embarrassed, by these decided expressions of something more than opinion, on both sides of the water; and these fears are not allayed, by the universally received belief, (as to considerable extent I doubt not, well founded)—that both countries are actively preparing themselves for any disagreeable contingency, which *may* arrive. I had no doubt, when I last addressed you, that a 50 gun-frigate, recently arrived from a foreign station, and in course of being "paid off," was, even after she had been "stripped," and the majority of her own crew sent ashore, suddenly ordered, by electric-telegraphic communication from the Admiralty, to refit *instantly*; and that this order had been obeyed in full, and the frigate reported "ready for sea," in 36 hours from the reception of the order—an instance of despatch, unparalleled in British naval history, since the time when Captain (now Admiral) Frederick Watkins, in thirty-eight hours after orders to that effect, had a ship of the line ready for sea, which, when the order was received, had not a mast standing.

I was aware of all this; and equally well assured, on good authority, that the vessel, with a crew of 500 picked men, had been despatched to the mouth of the Columbia; but as our government were at least equally well informed on the subject, I did not see that any good could be effected, by publishing the fact in your journal, at the very moment, when other facts, sufficiently irritating and exciting, would be laid before the American public, and a measure merely precautionary, might be construed into an evidence of hostile design.

Since that time, however, the Morning Chronicle has openly stated the important portion of the above facts, and added thereto the information that certain other vessels of war, which had been with equal haste fitted for sea, were also despatched to the same place."

The same writer is of opinion that the British Nation would not have so much advantage in a war with this country, as some of the English papers seem to imagine. He says:

"At first, the commerce of both countries would receive a shock mutually ruinous. Our Atlantic coast might, and doubtless would, suffer severely from sudden and energetic attacks by forces suddenly concentrated for the purpose. Our north western frontier might also suffer. The first year of war would be a disastrous one for us;—but *then* our enormous internal resources would begin to develop themselves. *Twenty millions* of people are not to be conquered by any invading power on earth. While England was exhausting her already sorely overstrained resources, our's would just be coming into operation, with all the freshness of their youth upon them. The locks of our strength have never been shown, and that strength wants but an opportunity and necessity to display itself.

Overthrow our commerce, prevent the influx of merchandize, and the exportation of produce, and the two great districts of the Union—the producing and the manufacturing—would play into each other's hands, while the people as a whole would consume the fruit of this joint labor, and render a foreign market comparatively unnecessary. But without our "raw material," where would one class of the English manufacturers find themselves! And with our markets closed, and the means of seeking other markets impeded, what but decay and ruin could await the whole manufacturing community of England!"

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The Tabernacle was crowded on Monday night, when the seventeenth anniversary of this society was held. A cheering account of the last year's efforts was given in the Annual report. There are now in existence fifty Mariner's churches where divine service is regularly performed, and where the Seaman has always the privilege of attending. The Sailors Home, in New York, has 3916 sailor boarders, and during the past three years the number has been 11,008. The number of those who have voluntarily stopped their allowance of grog in merchant ships is surprising, in one inttance the number was 300 out of 302. The Seaman's Bank for savings, in this City has now on deposit more than half a million of dollars mostly belonging to Seamen. The receipts of the society for the past year have been $17,322; expenditures, $18,178, and if the funds from all the auxilliary societies were included, the amount would be over $75,000. The exercises were peculiarly interesting.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its annual meeting in New York on Tuesday morning, and WM. LLOYD GARRISON presided. The meeting was characterized by more than usual fanaticism. WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, submitted a resolution to the effect "that as the only exodus for the slave population of the United States from their bondage was through a dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of the organizations called Christian churches, the American Anti-Slavery Society rejoiced in the signs, and would co-operate in the production of both these most desirable events." Speeches were made in support of the resolution by the mover of it, and a Miss HITCHCOCK, who denounced the framers of the Federal Constitution as the worst of tyrants, and declared that Satan himself aided them to found that instrument. The meeting had not adjourned when the afternoon papers went to press. We have no information therefore as to the fate of the resolution.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, May 5, 1845.

Bishop Soule took the Chair and invited Dr. Winans to open the Convention with the usual religious services.

After several memorials and proceedings of societies had been read and referred to Committee on organization, Dr. Winans, of Mississippi, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on organization be instructed to inquire whether or not, anything has transpired during the past year to render it impossible to maintain the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the same general conference jurisdiction, without the ruin of Southern Methodism.

Dr. Winans proceeded to defend his resolution by a speech. His principal argument proceeded upon the necessity of the case, on account of Slavery. He said:

"The resolution, sir, goes upon the assumption that a separate organization of the church could not be made without the destruction of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. Is this assumption true? Is it borne out by the facts, as to the state of the case as it existed in 1844? I think not.

Slavery is interwoven with the very texture of Southern society. I repeat it, sir, SLAVERY IS INTERWOVEN WITH THE VERY TEXTURE OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY. The various vicissitudes through which society passes, will, in the course of events bring the whole South and South-west into the recognition of this principle. He who arrays himself against the Institution of slavery, disqualifies himself for exercising any influence whatever, over the political, civil or religious institutions, of this great division of the Union."

At the conclusion of his argument the Doctor said:

"I do sincerely hope and trust, said Dr. W., that our Committee will not report that there is a prospect for a re-union. Let us take our stand and avoid the despotism that awaits the Southern Church, by a further submission to Abolitionism. Our course is plainly marked out and let us not be diverted from it by extraneous influences."

Dr. Capers, and Rev. Mr. Crowder supported the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on organization be directed to report so as to *leave the way open* for a reunion with the North, if such union can be effected without a sacrifice of the rights of the South and Southwestern Church.

Mr. Drake said that in making this motion, he did so with a sincere desire that a reunion should be effected. He viewed it of high importance to bring about such a result if practicable.

Mr. McFarrin proposed to amend the resolution, so as to make it read *inquire* into the expediency of leaving an open door for re-union.—The amendment was accepted by the Rev. Mr. Drake.

Rev. Mr. Green said he preferred the resolution as originally presented. He preferred that all desirable inquiry, should be sent to the committee. It is not now the time for discussion. When your reports are presented, the discussion will be in place.

Mr. Early said he was in favor of a reference of the resolution. He read a portion of the proceedings of the General Conference, and remarked that the course of Drs. Bond and Elliott now, was directly antagonistical to the sentiment avowed by the record.

We desire nothing more than a separation under the strictest fraternal relations. Why, sir, where is the case of an expulsion from 1812 to the period of 1844 for the crime of slaveholding *in the abstract?* I have never seen *slavery in the abstract.* Let Northern men come among us and not meddle with our institutions, and I will hail them with a shout. They will not, sir. Let no man imagine that we desire any change of the doctrines, rules or discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Mr. Munroe said he desired to see the resolution adopted. It was due to the brother who offered it—it was due to the conference. The question was decided in the affirmative.

Dr. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the Southern and South Western States, in General Convention Assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and the country. We therefore, hereby instruct the committee on Organization, that, if upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority, will recede from their position, and give some safe guarrantee for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights—that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said General Conference.

W. A. SMITH.
L. PIERCE.

Dr. Smith requested that his resolution might be received and laid on the table till to-morrow morning, when he would ask it to be considered, and if agreeable to the convention make a few remarks upon it. Received and laid on the table.

On motion the Convention adjourned to 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

METHODIST CONVENTION.

Rev. G. W. D. Harris, of the Memphis Conference, performed religious services on the meeting of the Convention on Tuesday last.

Dr. Boring declared the Alabama delegation to be in favor of separation. A debate then arose as to the incorrectness of the report of the Courier and Democrat. A better seat was given the reporter of that paper.

Dr. Smith called up the resolution offered by him in conjunction with Dr. Pierce, instructing the Committee of Organization to bring on a vote in favor of separation. Dr. Smith's speech was strongly in favor of separation, and he took occasion to denounce the editors of the northern Methodist papers in no measured terms.

On Wednesday, Dr. Pierce took up the principal part of the day in support of the same resolution. He was as violent for separation, and as severe upon Northern Methodists and northern Methodist editors as Dr. Smith. Few more violent speeches, among political men, have been made in the conntry, than these two; and while they render it certain that the Methodist church will be divided; they bode no good to the political Union of the Country. The speeches are highly eulogized by the *official* report of the Convention, published in the Journal.

Dr. Capers made a few remarks also in favor of the resolution, in which he showed, the official reporter says, "the absolute, undeniable, irresistable necessity of an independent organization. No other business was done.

THE LAST PARTING.

BY JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

On the little cross-cut Pear street, running down from Third to Dock street, there is a large lugubrious building, which, in the course of the last twenty years, had been used for almost every conceivable purpose, from a turner's shop to a meeting-house, and even a Jewish Synagogue. The character of the building is not inaptly set forth by a scriptural quotation which our Hebrew brethren placed on the outer wall, while they were tenants and worshippers within:

"How dreadful is this place."

The rear of this ancient building extends towards our establishment, and its back windows are within a few feet of the windows of our sanctum.

Last autumn, the directors of the public schools hired the lower part of the building for a primary school, and placed within its walls a host of little children. With their windows and ours closed we could hear their noise, the tumult of a hundred voices, and we thought there was weight in the admonition of a friend, that the next spring we should be finely annoyed with their clatter, when the windows of both buildings, and the throats of the youngsters, should be open.

Late in the spring the windows were opened and occasionally the multitudinous voices of this host reached us across the short distance. They were singing their morning hymn, or closing the day with their evening song. But neither matins nor vespers disturbed us, our pen slid easily over the paper, and our thoughts moved as regularly in the small noise of these songsters, as if "silence and night, twin sisters," had sat at our elbows, with finger on lip, gazing into that distance, which suggests no words and asks no voice for the thoughts that it inspires.

Occasionally we would pause in our business, as the anthem arose, and feel our heart rise with gratitude to Him who had perfected praise from such mouths.

We rarely saw the little folks. A high brick wall cut off all sight from our lower windows, and there was so much harmony in the singing that we never learned to distinguish one voice from another. It was a perfect whole, made, perhaps, from the perfections of parts, but more likely from the skilful combination of little voices.

It was rare indeed we could understand a word of the hymn which the little choristers gave forth. Their low, delicate utterance was breathed out so gently that we could only guess at the character of the words by the movements of the music.

A short time since, we were struck with sounds in the room at an unusually late hour for music. We listened, and the school was apparently in full song. We could catch a few words. Apparently the burden of the hymn was—

"Shall meet to part no more."

And as the singers reached this 'refrain,' there was a peculiar distinctness in their utterance. Ascending towards the composing room of the office, we cast our eyes out of the window on the stairway, and saw a single scholar, leaning from the back window of the school room, listening to, but not joining in the music of her mates.

She was a thin, pale girl, with cleanly, plain habits. She could scarcely be more than ten years of age, and her eyes were wonderfully expressive; as the scholars reached the chorus of their song, we thought her upturned eye denoted a peculiar depth of thought; its black contrasted strongly with the paleness of her cheek, and its activity seemed scarcely in harmony with her frail, bony form. When the little band had concluded their anthem by a double repeat of the words—"We must meet to part no more," one of them came to the window, and calling the child by her name, intimated that she was needed at the other end of the room. "Elizabeth ——," that was the name used, turned away with a severe coughing spell, and we prosecuted our errand. The next day we missed our musical neighbors. There was no hum of studies, no loud utterance of lessons by classes, no uplifting of their voices, that took with them our heart; all was still—all was quiet. And the song which we had listened to with so much delight, was the little ones' valedictory for that season. The holidays had commenced, so pleasant to them, so necessary to their faithful teachers, and we felt a loss—felt that a part of the incitement to devotion, if not composition, had ceased. We felt for a moment as if we had parted from those whom we should not meet again—and it may be so. Their little throats may swell with the sound of thanksgiving and devotion in their wonted place, while the ear that was delighted at their performance shall be closed and dull. The event is one in the order of nature. The old die, and the young come up to fill their places.

It was on Monday afternoon, that, driving down towards the Neck, we met a funeral. It was of little ceremony—a small cortege and no carriages. They were conveying to the grave a child, and judging from the number of young females, the deceased was a girl. The procession turned into a burying ground, and, as the occasion might be made one of profit to our little ones, we stopped the carriage and followed the train to the resting place, designated by a heap of fresh earth.

When the company had gathered in a circle around the coffin, we placed our charge upon a newly sodded hillock, and leaning for rest over a head-stone, we awaited the simple ceremonies. When the narrow coffin had been lowered into the grave, the attending clergyman (such we suppose the speaker to have been) addressed the audience with a simple eloquence, upon the mutability of human affairs and of the uncertainty of that life so precious in our eyes. And he closed by a solemn appeal to the little ones to lay these things to heart that they might number their uncertain days, and apply their hearts to wisdom, that they should cherish the grief at the loss of a friend, that it may wean them away from earthly affection; for it was the order of a just Providence, that "lover and friend should be put far from us, and our acquaintance into darkness." We paused—and the circle of little ones, that stood almost on the edge of the grave, broke forth into a hymn. It sounded sweetly amid the evidences of mortality around us; there was something not unfamiliar in the harmony. The delicate tones of the young voices lost their wiry sound by my multiplication and union, and the song seemed to ascend upwards from the open grave. They ceased for a moment, and then, with united voices strengthened as if by newness of hope, they closed the service and the hymn with the emphatic assertion of the chorus, that they and their little friend below would soon

"Meet to part no more,"

and so we suppose (for we could not learn the name) that Death, who had set his mark upon Elizabeth ——, has gathered her to her garner. And a place is vacant in the author's heart, and one voice has ceased from the school choir, and been added to that company who "meet to part no more."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday morning, May 12.

THE RIVERS—1¼ feet water in the channel. Weather hot and dry. A heavy rain at Nashville on the night of the 4th caused a rise in the Cumberland, and on the 6th there were near 6 feet on the shoals. At Portsmouth it was also rising at last dates, at the rate of 3 feet in 24 hours. At Cincinnati it had risen about 15 or 16 inches from Thursday to Friday morning, and was still swelling. At Louisville on Wednesday 5 feet 3 inches in the Canal, and at a stand. We learn from the St. Louis Reporter of Saturday week, that the steamer Wapello, from Glasgow, reports the Missouri to be on a stand at that point, and falling below Jefferson City, with six feet water on Smith's Bar. The steamer Fortune reports the Mississippi to be rising again at Gideua, after having fallen about 18 inches from the high water mark of the previous rise. The river is in fine navigable order from St. Peters to New Orleans. The Illinois is also rising, and in excellent boating condition for all classes of boats.

The Market was rather dull on Saturday, though a good deal was done in that kind of business which foots up pretty largely, but is hard to report in its details. Flour continues unsettled. Bacon moderately brisk. Cheese scarce and much wanted.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

Coffee firm at 8@8½c. Hemp coming in freely and commands $65@67 ₱ ton. Flour advanced a shade—sales City Mills at $3 90@4,00 ₱ brl. Molasses quick at 31@35c. Holders of Sugar firm at 6½@6¾c.—[Courier.

LIVERPOOL IRON TRADE, April 16.

During the last fortnight little change has taken place; the demand continues large—the works are all full of orders—Iron and material are deficient, and although the last advance of £2 ₱ ton was more than prudence seemed to warrant, there seems every probability of prices being maintained. Not a single railway bill has yet passed through the House of Commons this session of Parliament; a considerable number will no doubt pass, when they will have their influence on the market. Since the last mail steamer, the price of Scotch Pig and Merchant Bar Iron may be considered as stationary. Hoop, Sheet, Plate, refined Iron, &c, have somewhat improved. Speculators in Pig Iron have been selling out to a considerable extent, to meet their necessities; and the trade is still susceptible of depression from this cause, although the makers in Scotland, as in Staffordshire and Wales, maintain their prices stiffly. Pigs in Scotland are £5 10s to £5 15s; in Liverpool, £5 15 to £6; Merchant Bar Iron £10; Hoop Iron £13 10s; Sheet Iron £14 10s; bars in Wales £10.

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—In the Cotton manufacturing districts trade continues very dull, and we are sorry to report that both Goods and Yarns are again lower than last week.

BARLEY MALT.—We noticed yesterday the arrival of 100 barrels of Barley Malt by a boat from Cincinnati. This is the first shipment of the article we remember to have seen.—[St. Louis New Era of the 1st.

The above was, no doubt, part of a Flat boat load of Malt shipped by one of our Brewers to Cincinnati and sold there at $1,37½ ₱ bu.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The steamers Lynx and Ohio came together night before last near the mouth of the Illinois. The Ohio had her starboard guards from near the bow back to the wheel house entirely swept off. No one was injured; the hull of the Ohio is believed to have sustained no damage.—[St. Louis New Era, May 1.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Chicago and Cincinnati papers announce, almost simultaneously, the appearance of a new and dangerous counterfeit, at each of these places. These counterfeits are of the denomination of $5,00 on the new plate of the State Bank of Indiana. The following description is given of the bills: The vignette, two females, an iron box and steamboat; on each end a female seated within the figure 5, and at the bottom of the bill a dog's head. Engraved by Draper, Tappan & Co., Philadelphia and New York. In the counterfeit, the clouding in the vignette is coarse, and done by straight lines, quite visible, and the wreath about the head of the foremost female has in the counterfeit five roses distinctly seen—there are but four in the genuine. The whole is admirably well executed, and well calculated to deceive even good judges of money. The signatures closely imitate the genuine.

A BEAUTIFUL CURRENCY.—We notice in the Chicago papers a price current of the different kinds of circulating medium in that region, from which we take the following specimens: Illinois State Bank, 40@15 ₱ cent dis.—Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, 50@55—Cook county Orders, 18@20—Canal indebtedness, 70@75—Railroad Script, 60@75—Bank of Michigan, 85—Michigan State Script, 10@15—Indiana do, 10@15—Indiana Land or Canal Script, 60@65.—[Buff. Pilot.

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

CONSISTING of Houses and Lots, Farms under cultivation, and Lands unimproved, situated as follows:

IN PENNSYLVANIA,

Dwelling House and Lot, in Johnstown, Cambria Co.
do do do in Freeport, Armstrong "
do do do. together with Cabinet Ware House, in Freedom, Beaver Co.
Lot with two Dwellings and one Office, N. Brighton, Beaver Co.
Dwelling House and Lot, with a Tan Yard on the same, in Edenburgh, Mercer Co.

IN OHIO.

Dwelling house and lot, and store house, in Frederick, Trumbull Co.
Store house and lot, in Smyrna, Harrison Co,
Dwelling house and lot, in Bridgeport, Belmont Co.
Two do do do in Lowell, Washington Co,
One do do do in Watertown, " "
Also, in Washington Co., two farms and one tract of unimproved land,
One farm, 320 acres, largely improved, in Monroe Co,
do do 160 " " " in Guernsey "
Dwelling house and lot, in McArthurstown, Athens "
and one tract of land in do.
Dwelling house and lot in Sheffield, Meigs Co,
30 vacant lots in do do
60 acres highly improved land, adjoining Sheffield, Meigs Co.
One farm, 160 acres, in Meigs Co
One section, 640 acres unimproved land, in Gallia Co.
One farm, 160 acres, one-half under improvement, in Gallia Co,
One tract land, 100 acres, small improvem't, Union Co,
Dwelling house and lot in Mowrytown, Highland "
do do do and warehouse in Thornville, Perry Co.

IN VIRGINIA,

Dwelling house and lot in Charleston, Kenhawa Co,
Store do do do do "
100 acres unimproved land near Parkersburgh, Wood County.

Also—Several Tracts of Land, and Lots, and Houses and Lots, in the States of Illinois and Missouri.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for Goods, Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, Real Estate, improved or unimproved, in this or Allegheny City. Enquire of

THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
No 97 Wood st, up stairs, over Shacklett & Glydes
may9-dlm*

FLOUR—40 bbls S. F. Family received by S. B. Cleveland, for sale by H. LAMBERT,
may9 No. 100 Liberty st.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ADVOCATE.

☞ The Office of the Presbyterian Advocate is now on the corner of Union street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh—entrance from the Diamond, North side.

As we expect to issue the paper on Wednesday, the 14th inst., will those of our subscribers who have been compelled to change their offices or residence, please to send or leave their names and present location at our office as soon as practicable, that our carrier may not pass them by? Observe—Office on the North-west corner of the Diamond, next to W. Allander's Printing Office. may9-2t

NOTICE EXTRA.

THE subscribers have now in store and on the way from the East a full supply of Groceries, selected with great care by their senior partner since the late fire, among which are—

140 bags Rio Coffee, assorted quality;
62 chests and hf chests G. P. Y. H. and Blk Teas;
10 bxs Loaf Sugar; 10 bags Pepper; 5 do Spice;
1 bbl Cloves; 2 do Ginger; ½ do Nutmegs;
100 matts Cassia; 10 bxs Chocolate;
71 bxs Tobacco half lb to 10s lump;
15 bales Cube do. fillers and wrappers;
25 bxs clay pipes; 1 cask Madder;
3 cerroons Indigo; 20 bbls chipp'd Logwood;
35 bbls Sp. Whiting; 22,000 lbs pipe clay.
2 casks Codfish; 5 tierces Elephant Oil
25 bbls Carriers Oil; 20 do refined Saltpetre;
20 sacks crude Saltpetre.

ISAIAH DICKEY & Co,
may9 corner Liberty and Wayne sts.

Removal by Fire.
MONONGAHELA WHARF BOAT.

O. BLACKBURN has taken the Wharf Boat, above the Monongahela Bridge, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and friends.
apr23 tf.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until noon of Monday, the 26th inst. for the erection of Bridges at the following places, viz: One bridge over the mouth of Sandy Creek, in Wilkins township. One over Deer Creek, on the Freeport road, near the house of James Carson, Indiana township. One over Turtle Creek, at or near Funk's Mill, in Versailles township, and one over Lowry's Run, near Courtney's Mill, in Ohio township. Also, for the repairing of two bridges—one over "Jack's Run," and the other over "Lowry's Run," on the Beaver road. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office from Tuesday, the 13th inst. to the day of letting.

JOHN FORSYTH,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM MAGILL,
Commissioner's Office, Allegheny } Commissioners
county, May 12, 1845.
may12 d&wtd (Chron. and Am copy.)

JUST RECEIVED, a splendid assortment of BALZARINES, BARAYS AND LAWNS, for ladies' dresses, which will be sold cheap at
R. D. THOMPSON'S,
may12 No. 110 Market st.

POLKA BARAYS SHAWLS & SCARFS, of splendid patterns, rec'd and for sale at
R. D. THOMPSON'S,
may12 No 110 Market st.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—Florence, Braid, Bird Eye and English Albert Bonnets, all of which are of the latest style, and for sale at
R. D. THOMPSON'S,
may12 No. 110 Market st.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

THE subscriber has now on hand a new and splendid assortment of
Brussels Imperial (for three pl's) and Ingrain Carpets.
A large stock of Floor Oil Cloth all widths.
Embossed and Painted Piano and Table Covers.
Plain and Figd Woollen Floor Cloths.
Flat and oval brass stair rods.
Tufted Manilla and Grass mats.
Also, a large stock of low priced Ingrain carpets, which will be sold very cheap.

W. McCLINTOCK,
New Carpet Store, corner of 5th and Wood streets (over J. D. William's grocery store.) [May 12

GREAT BARGAINS.
WOOLEN MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A LARGE quantity of Machinery, Eastern made, in excellent order, is offered for sale at very reduced prices, at the Ross Factory, Steubenville, lately owned by Wells, Henry & Co. It consists, principally, of
1 section of Cards, with Condensers,
1 Jack, 140 spindles—1 Mule, 240 spindles,
24 Power Looms,
1 Robbin Machine—Turning & Rolling do.
30 Steel Reeds, assorted—Cast Iron Kettles,
Warping and Beaming Machine,
Copper Kettles, Blue Vats Reeds, Wheels, Swifts, &c.
Enquire of ROBERT HANLIN, Agent,
may10-d&w3t [Steub Gaz. 82.] at Ross Factory.

$10 REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from the residence of Jas. Gray, Sewickleyville, on the 24th of March, a Chesnut Sorrel Mare, 7 years old, about 16 hands high, light made natural trotter, white face, three white feet. Whoever will return her to the place from which she strayed or giving information at this office, so that she may be recovered by the owner, Rev. Z. H. COSTON, shall have the above reward. may3-d&w.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

THE petition of E. McAninch, of Lower St. Clair township, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray. E. McANINCH.

We, the subscribers, citizens of Lower St. Clair township, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Wm. Baggs, Wm. Wyatt,
Thos. Broomall, John Murray,
Henry Ingram, Wm. Nelson,
John D. Miller, Melcher Beltzhoover,
Jacob Richards, Geo. McGibbeny,
E. Phillips, Joseph Kerr. my8-3t*

LANDS IN BEAVER COUNTY,
Property of the Estate of Benjamin Chew, deceased, For Sale.

UNDER letters of Attorney from the Executors of the late Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia county, dec'd, the undersigned is authorized to sell any portion of the Land of the said decedent in Beaver county.

These lands are located on and near the *Beaver, the Erie Extension* and the *Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals*, (and convenient to the Ohio River at the mouth of Beaver,) in the thriving townships of North Sewickly, Marion, Perry, Wayne, Slipperyrock, Shenango and Big Beaver, in Beaver County, and comprise 70 or 80 tracts, of 100 to 300 acres each, among which are a large number of improved farms, of 30 to 80 acres cleared; chiefly limestone soil, abounding in Bituminous